

THE  
ARCHITECT  
& BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

- POOLE COMPETITION RESULT
- NEW POTTERY SHOWROOM
- LIBRARY NOTES

DECEMBER 6, 1951

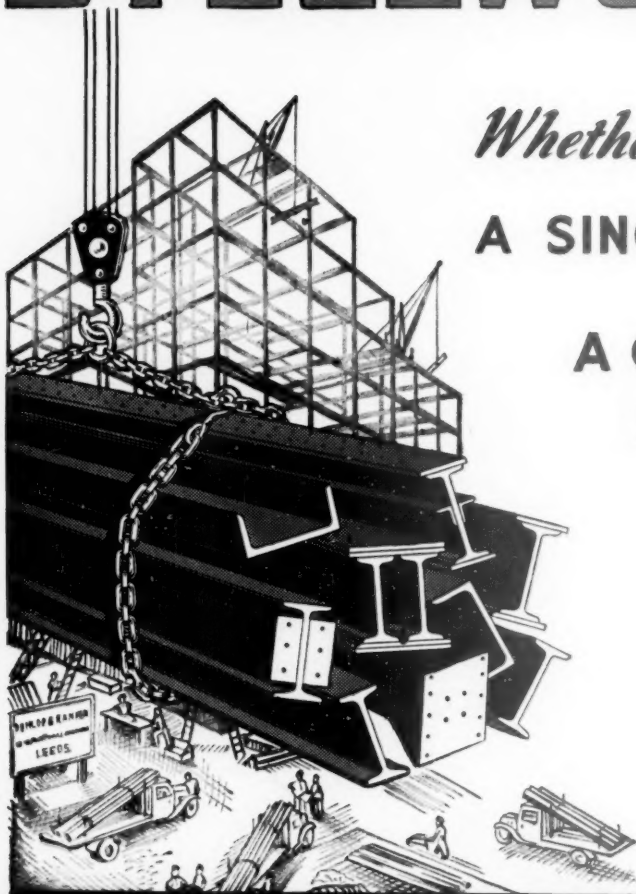
VOL. 200

NO. 4329

ONE SHILLING WEEKLY

THE ARCHITECT and Building News, December 6, 1951

# STEELWORK



*Whether you want*  
**A SINGLE JOIST  
OR  
A COMPLETE  
BUILDING**

*Tru*  
**D & R**  
STEELWORK  
SERVICE

## DUNLOP & RANKEN

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS LTD  
IRON & STEEL STOCKHOLDERS

TELEPHONE  
27301 (20 LINES)

### LEEDS

TELEGRAMS  
"SECTIONS LEEDS"

# Focus on Floors

The choice of suitable floor finishes for public buildings is a far more complex matter to-day than it used to be. Materials which have been successfully used in similar circumstances previously may not be available again for reasons of economy or shortage. Alternative materials, originally produced to replace those in short supply, may now claim consideration on their own merits. In addition, present day knowledge often makes it possible to achieve with less expensive materials equal results from the point of view of wear and better results from that of warmth and comfort. Thus the tendency is more and more to treat each case as a problem in itself rather than to start with the assumption that what has been done before will necessarily prove the best solution again. But to adopt this approach successfully necessitates easy access to all the experience that is available on the subject of floor finishes, their behaviour and their limitations in various circumstances. Such access is provided by the Semtex Comprehensive Flooring Service, which exists to advise on all floor finishing problems as well as to supply, install, and if required, to maintain in good condition, any of the following finishes: SEMASTIC DECORATIVE TILES · SEMASTIC DOMESTIC TILES · DUNLOP RUBBER FLOORS · HIGH GRADE LINOLEUM · FLEXIMERS · CORK, CERAMIC AND TERRAZZO TILES



## SEMTEX LTD

*A Dunlop Company*

### COMPREHENSIVE FLOORING SERVICE

145-157-159 FINCHLEY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.3.

TELEPHONE: MAIDA VALE 0078

ISF/CI





## Plush dogs don't bark

To a baby a woolly toy may be indistinguishable from a living animal — but a dog-lover knows the difference! Baby's plaything won't beg for bones or run after sticks, however loudly you shout 'Fetch it, Rover'!

There are substitutes for wood, too, and to the ordinary person they may look just as good. But the expert knows the truth of the saying 'There's nothing like wood'. Wood is alive: wood has character: wood is something you *grow fond of*.

All very true, you may say, but can we *get* wood if we specify it? Well, there is a shortage of some traditional timbers—but on the other hand many new timbers are coming into the country. The Timber Development Association will be glad to put you into the picture on the supply situation. Why not drop them a line about *your* particular problem?

*There's nothing like* **WOOD**

# KINNEAR PATENT STEEL ROLLING SHUTTERS

Registered Trade Mark



## FOR LONG SERVICE IN GAS WORKS

Brenford ...	25 years
Fulham ...	24 "
Mitcham ...	24 "



## FOR LONG SERVICE IN GAS WORKS

Birkenhead ...	39 years
Coventry ...	44 "
Harrogate ...	42 "

### SUMMARISING OUR RECENT ANNOUNCEMENTS IN "THE GAS WORLD"



#### Foleshill Gas Works, Coventry: Boiler House

These Shutters (4 out of the 63 Kinnear Shutters supplied to the Corporation of Coventry Gas Department) were erected by us in 1908, and have therefore given, so far, well over 40 years' service although constantly exposed to the atmosphere of a Gas Works.



## FOR LONG SERVICE IN GAS WORKS

Bedford ...	26 years
Cambridge ...	41 "
Glasgow ...	27 "



## FOR LONG SERVICE IN GAS WORKS

Derby ...	35 years
Eastbourne ...	47 "
Stoke-on-Trent ...	24 "

Sole Manufacturers:

# ARTHUR L. GIBSON & CO LTD

Branch Offices:- Birmingham :

136 Yarningale Road  
Highbury 2804

Manchester :

90 Deansgate  
Blackfriars 3138

Glasgow :

Lister Road, Hillington  
Halfway 2928

Head Office:  
Radnor Works-Twickenham.  
Telegrams: "Shannies Twickenham"  
Telephone: Popesgrove 2276



*A first class job  
- to schedule*

**STRUCTURAL  
STEELWORK BY  
H. YOUNG  
& CO. LTD**



NINE ELMS STEELWORKS • BURWELL ROAD • LONDON, E.10 Telephone: LEYTONSTONE 4021



## *That arresting Whiteness*

The snowman himself couldn't have picked a better place—it needs a touch of white to bring life and colour to a sombre setting.

With Snowcrete, the pure white cement, the archi-

tect can highlight individual features of a building or give all four walls the freshness of virgin snow.

Snowcrete is also used for producing renderings, facings, terrazzo and cast stone of great durability.

# SNOWCRETE

## WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT

Full particulars from: **THE CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY LIMITED**

PORTLAND HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

G. & T. EARLE LIMITED, WILMINGTON, HULL

THE SOUTH WALES PORTLAND CEMENT & LIME COMPANY LTD., PENARTH, GLAM.

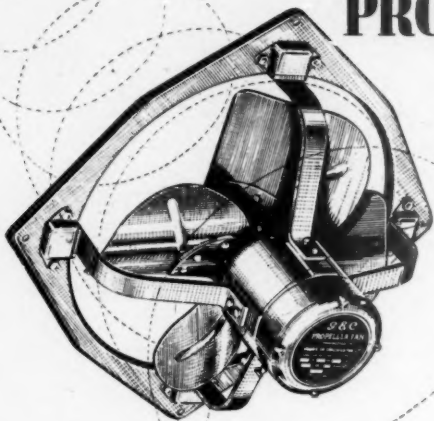


*You can depend on*

## PROPELLER FANS

*by*

**S.E.C.**

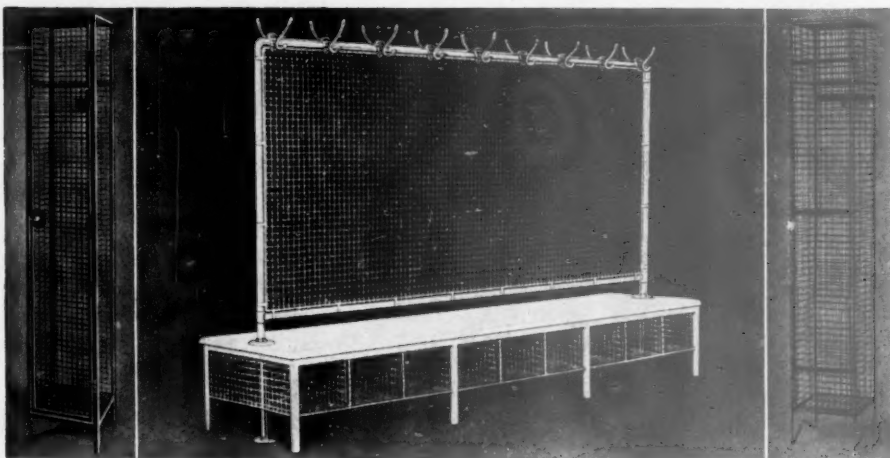


*....they do the job*

- **MOTORS** designed specifically for fan duties; liberally rated and robustly built.
- **IMPELLERS** designed to give a large air movement in relation to size and speed.
- **PATENT RESILIENT SUSPENSION** contributes to quiet operation.
- **PRESSED STEEL RINGS** eliminate risk of fracture when bolted to rough surfaces.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., MAGNET HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

## CLOAKROOM FITTINGS AND WIREWORK LOCKERS



Harvey Wirework Clothes Lockers are strong and durable, and economise space. Available in single units or nests of 2, 3, 4, or 5 Lockers.

Harvey Cloakroom Fittings have been designed to meet the requirements of all modern cloakrooms. The double-sided island stack illustrated above is approx. 5' 6" high and is constructed of tubular framework enclosing a wirework panel. The wooden seat is supported by an angle frame and toe bar legs, incorporating boot and shoe compartments approximately 12" wide x 9" high x 12" from front to back.  
Send for List A 830

Sizes: 72" high x 12" wide x 12" deep, 72" high x 10" wide x 10" deep. Other types of Lockers to suit special requirements can be made to order.

**G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd. Harvey Woolwich Road, London, S.E.7**



## The building you need . . .

is very likely one of Thorns standard range of Industrial Buildings, which includes new steel structures for factories, stores, garages; timber and asbestos buildings for offices, canteens, halls, etc., and reconditioned Nissen type huts and 'Blister' hangars.

★ Write today, stating details of your requirements and requesting prices of suitable buildings.

**THORNS**

J. THORN & SONS LTD · Box 113 BRAMPTON ROAD BEXLEYHEATH KENT · Bexleyheath 305



## SHOWERS FOR FACTORIES, SCHOOLS, AND PUBLIC BATHS, ETC

There is a suitable GUMMER shower for every purpose—Pit Head Baths, School Gymnasias, Public Slipper and Swimming Baths, Cotton Mills, Chemical Works, Iron and Steel Foundries, Football Grounds and Playing Fields, etc. In all these, **TEMPERATURE CONTROL** is of vital importance—in fact it is the major responsibility of the Architect and of the Engineer in charge.

The GUMMER "**SECURITY**" Thermostatic Mixing Valve eliminates all scalding worries and will provide a control unit which is faithfully accurate in its response to the user's desires, lively in its rectificational duties, and confidently reliable in all its functions under any working conditions.

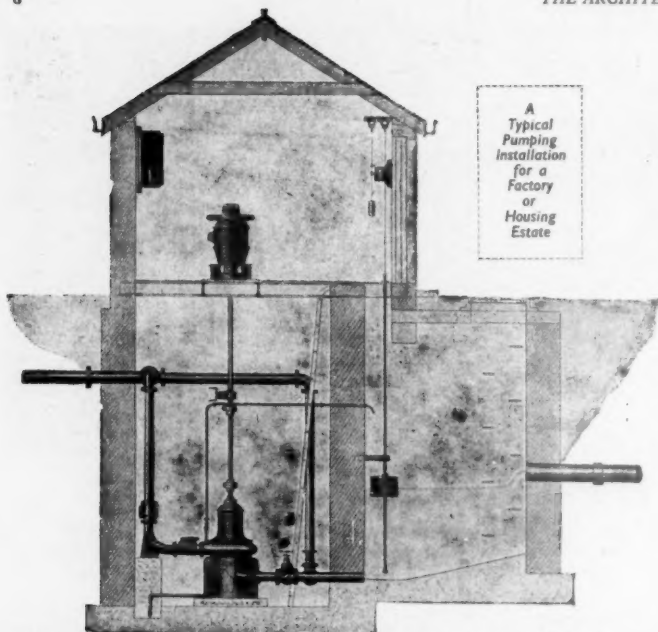
FOLDER NO. 1/46 containing full technical information will be sent on application to the manufacturers.

# GUMMERS LTD., EFFINGHAM VALVE WORKS ROTHERHAM, YORKS

PHONE—R'HAM 4865-6-7.

ESTABLISHED 1875

TELEGRAMS—GUMMER ROTHERHAM



A  
Typical  
Pumping  
Installation  
for a  
Factory  
or  
Housing  
Estate

For particulars of  
**SEWAGE PUMPS,  
EJECTORS,  
DISPOSAL  
WORKS  
EQUIPMENT,  
VALVES,  
PENSTOCKS,  
AND ROAD  
IRONWORK**

Write or  
Telephone

## ADAMS HYDRAULICS Ltd. YORK

London Office: 15 DARTMOUTH STREET, S.W.1. Phones: York 2047. London Whitehall 8235

### CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS

STEEL FRAMED BUILDING SPECIALISTS

WAREHOUSES  
GARAGES  
GANTRIES  
BUNKERS  
CONVEYORS

GUTTERS  
ETC.



GIRDERS  
PLATEWORK

WELDED  
RIVETED  
OR  
BOLTED  
CON-  
STRUCTION

## WALKER BROTHERS LIMITED

VICTORIA IRONWORKS

WALSALL

ENGLAND

Telegrams: WALKERS, WALSALL.

London Office: 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Telephone: WALSALL 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139.

Telephone: Victoria 6049.

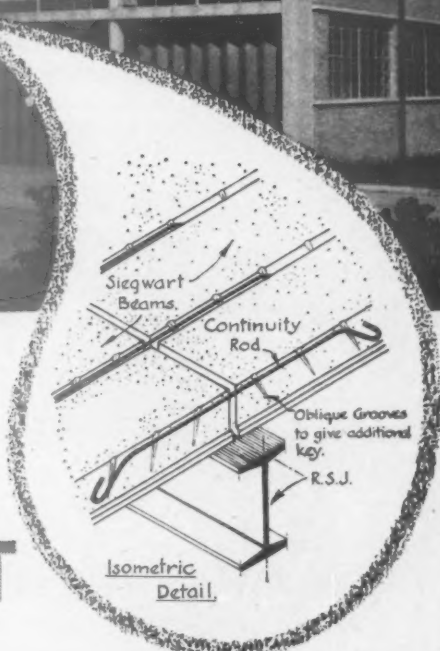


Architects: Symington Prince & Pike, F.F.R.I.B.A.  
Leicester

An industrial structure in which  
Heavy Duty Siegwart Floors are  
incorporated.

# SIEGWART

## PRECAST FLOORS



SIEGWART FLOOR CO. LTD., GABLE HOUSE, 40 HIGH STREET, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS. Telephone: Rickmansworth 2263  
Branch Offices at Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Works at Croxley Green, Enderby near Leicester, and Paisley

S/G/SI

# PRIMARY BUILDING SUPPLIES

*A comprehensive service for Scotland .....*

## BRICKS

## WASHED SAND & GRAVEL

Composition brick in standard size produced in our own brick-fields and delivered to all parts of Scotland and for shipment to The Isles and Northern Ireland.

WORKS AT:

SUMMERSTON, GLASGOW, N.W. BLACKHILL, GLASGOW, N.W.  
BISHOPBRIGGS, GLASGOW, N.W. HOLYTOWN, LANARKSHIRE.

Supplied either in standard grades or to special specification  
QUARRIES: GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, DUMBARTONSHIRE,  
DUNDEE, LONDON.

## GROUND LIMESTONE, STONE, GRANITE

Quarry: Wester Bleaton,  
near Blairgowrie.

Crushed  
and Tarred.

Crushed, Sets,  
Aggregates, etc.

Associate Company: SCOTTISH CEMENT SALES LTD.,

All brands of Portland and Coloured Cements.

## KEIR & CAWDER LTD.

Brickmakers

Quarrymasters

Builders' Merchants

109, HOPE STREET, GLASGOW, C.2.

Telephone: CENTRAL 0081/8

Telegrams: "GRAVEL, GLASGOW."

LONDON OFFICE: 9 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, W.1. Phone: MAYFAIR 8766/9



# SUNGLYNT

## ENAMEL

An ENAMEL PAINT specially formulated to give maximum durability and gloss retention under extreme climatic conditions. This enamel is particularly suitable for exterior use.

## CHARLES TURNER & SON LTD.

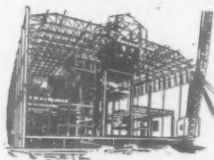
BLOOMSBURY HOUSE, 165 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1



*CHELIDON URBICA. Under the eaves or beams of a building the house martin builds a symmetrical nest, collecting clay and flying ceaselessly to and from the 'site' working a fifteen to eighteen hour day. The interior is carefully lined with soft hay and feathers.*

## —but to build in **STEEL**

is man's supreme constructional achievement. Compared with this airborne architect, we are perhaps a little stiff in our geometrical forms and our initial outlines a little stark. The house martin has undoubted advantages over us, but we too, can show rapid results. That we can is due to unrivalled facilities both for the fabrication and erection of steelwork allied to a skill and experience in handling the largest projects.



KEARSLEY  
POWER STATION



**CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS**

Registered Office & Works: **MANCHESTER 17** Tel: TRAfford Park 2341 (10 lines)

London Office: 68 Victoria St., S.W.1. Tel: Victoria 1331/2. Technical Offices: BIRMINGHAM, LOUGHBOROUGH

# Comfortably Warm . . .

**WITH DOORS  
WIDE OPEN**



It's no crime to leave doors open in *this* house—just a friendly, sociable gesture. Draughty? Not a bit of it! With Radiation ducted air, you have a virtually constant temperature in every room and every passage. And, no matter what time of day or what type of day, *it will be the temperature you want, because the house-warmth is under personal control.*

The Radiation system may be installed with either a solid fuel appliance which burns, without smoke, any solid fuel including bituminous coal, or as a fully automatic gas unit. Architects, housing authorities and others—especially those interested in smoke abatement—should write for literature explaining the system in full, or visit the experimental houses at Stanmore where both solid fuel and gas installations may be seen in action. But please apply first for an appointment to Radiation Group Sales Limited, Lancelot Works, Wembley, Middlesex. Telephone: Wembley 6221

ISSUED BY RADIATION LIMITED, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6  
AND 7/8 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON, W.1.



**Whole-house  
Warming by**

**Radiation  
ducted air**



## ***NO HOLD-UPS HERE!***

The manual operation of gates can be expensive where vehicular traffic is employed. The installation of Bolton Gates eliminates time-wasting delays and the initial cost of installation is quickly repaid by increased efficiency. Fully automatic, they are built to the highest engineering standards and maintenance requirements are reduced to a minimum. Literature available on request.

LONDON OFFICE: 248, PERTH ROAD, ILFORD, ESSEX

# **BOLTON** GATES

**BOLTON GATE COMPANY LIMITED, BOLTON, LANCs.**



## ‘Listen-’

*“it doesn't sound like a busy general office, does it? They've just put a special kind of panelling on the ceiling. The boss says my shorthand's improved, but it's really because I can now hear what he says . . .”*

She's talking about Acousti-Celotex, the most widely used sound absorbing material in the world.

Nerve-wracking noise can be economically controlled by these scientifically designed fibre tiles, which are easy to instal and permanently effective. The warm white finish has an unusually attractive quality, but they can be painted time and time again without losing their efficiency.

Acousti-Celotex is a ‘money saver’. By preventing noise-fatigue, it lowers absenteeism. Today it is an essential feature of modern business architecture.

# ACOUSTI-CELOTEX

## Banishes NOISE - FATIGUE

### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTORS

(Wales and all counties south of  
Cheshire and Yorkshire)

MORACE W. CULLUM & COMPANY LIMITED  
FLOWER'S MEWS, LONDON, N.19.

(County of Yorkshire)

J. H. BEAN & COMPANY LIMITED  
31/32 UPPER MILL HILL, LEEDS. 1.

(Scotland and northern English  
counties including Cheshire)

WILLIAM BEARDMORE & COMPANY LIMITED  
PARKHEAD STEEL WORKS, GLASGOW.

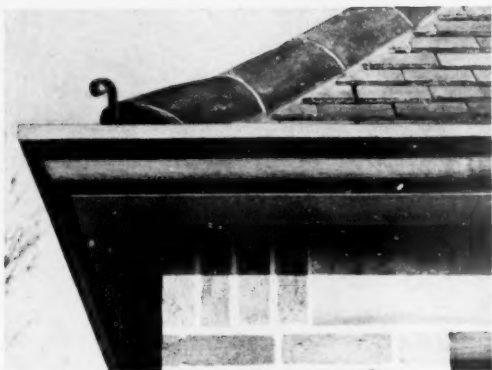
CELOTEX LIMITED, N. CIRCULAR RD., STONEBRIDGE PARK, LONDON, N.W.10. (ELGar 5717)

HIGGS AND HILL  
LIMITED

LONDON

LEEDS

COVENTRY



# FINLOCK GUTTERS

**Save £30  
PER PAIR OF HOUSES**

## OMISSIONS

9yds. 1 1/2 in. Brickwork	2 Outlets	80ft. of Soffit
160ft. of 2 in. by 3 in.	2 Offsets	Beam Filling
80ft. of Fascia	160ft. super off Roofing	4 Stopped Ends
80ft. of C.I. Gutter	80ft. of Tilt Filling	2 Lead Slates
Painting Gutters—Fascia—Soffit		
Reduction in Down Pipes and Drainage		

## ADDITIONS

FINLOCK PRE-CAST EAVES COMPLETE WITH ALL FITTINGS FIXED IN ONE DAY

**FINLOCK GUTTERS LTD.,**  
20, ST. JOHN'S RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT

Telephone: Tunbridge Wells 20396 (3 lines)

Works at:  
Barnstaple,  
Cwmbran,  
Leeds,

Devon,  
Monmouthshire,  
Yorkshire.

Musselburgh,  
Southam,  
Southborough,

Midlothian,  
Warwickshire,  
Kent.

Over 200 County, City and Local Authorities are now using Finlock Gutters for their 1951 Programmes for every conceivable type of building. Police Housing, Schools, Libraries, Municipal Housing.

Acclaimed by Architects and the Trade as the finest advance in building construction. Our statements with regard to saving in cost are being confirmed every day by Quantity Surveyors. The actual amount varies and is dependent on the existing specification.

Finlock greatly improves the appearance of a building, and being of fine waterproof concrete reduces maintenance costs appreciably. Roof maintenance is greatly facilitated by the use of Finlock Gutters and painting is reduced to doors and windows.

Reg. No. 555248

Reg. No. B616,678

# RED HEART & WHITE HEART SASH CORD

LOCKED-STITCH SOLID  
BRAIDED COTTON

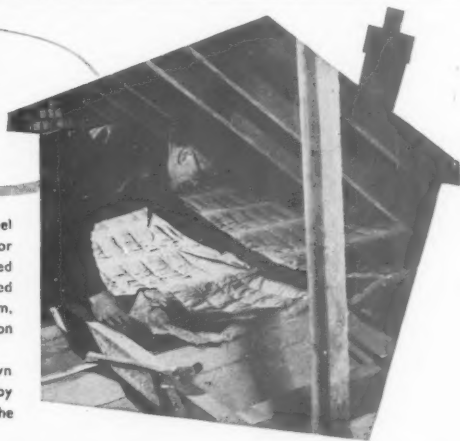
BRITISH MADE FROM THE WORLD'S BEST COTTON—LASTS A LIFETIME  
**G. E. MEWIS, LTD., Midland Ropery, BIRMINGHAM 3.**



**Even Houses need  
'winter woollies'**

For many years to come economy in fuel and conservation of heat will be a major consideration for house designers. Applied loosely between ceiling joists, or draped across the joists in roofs in its quilted form, J & B Mineral Wool is the economic solution to an economic problem.

J & B Mineral Wool, the finest known barrier against loss of heat, is specified by Architects and Engineers throughout the country.



# J & B MINERAL WOOL

THE COMPLETELY EFFICIENT THERMAL & ACOUSTIC INSULATOR.  
Fireproof, Mouldproof and Anti-Vermin, Non-Corrosive, Water Repellent, Not given to Settlement—J & B keeps its great insulating powers PERMANENTLY.

Consult our Advisory Service Dept. S.I., without obligation

**JONES & BROADBENT LTD.**

Perren Street, London N.W.5. Tel: GULiver 2120, 5548 9.

and at REDCAR, MANCHESTER, BRISTOL & BURTON — ON — TRENT

# THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

December 6, 1951

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid; U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00.

Published by ILIFFE & SONS LTD., DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.1  
Telephone: WATERLOO 3333 (50 lines). Telegrams: "ARCHITONIA, SEDIST, LONDON."

Branch Offices: Coventry: 8-10 Corporation Street; Birmingham: King Edward House, New Street;  
Manchester: 260 Deansgate, Tel. Blackfriars 4412 (3 lines), Deansgate 3595 (2 lines); Glasgow: 26B Renfield Street.

## DOING THE BEST WE CAN

EVERYONE by now knows that Mr. Macmillan has increased the number of houses that may be built for sale by private enterprise to a maximum of 50 per cent of the total allocation, the exact ratio being at the discretion of the local authority.

The Minister has as his aim:—

1. The maintenance of an adequate supply of houses available for letting to families in need of houses.

2. A greater discretion to individual local authorities to meet the needs of different districts.

3. The encouragement of house ownership for those who wish to acquire houses.

What does this amount to?

First, Whitehall has decided on the general strategy and left the responsibility of detailed execution to the local authorities.

Secondly, the private enterprise builder who has been chafing under restrictions for so long, now has an opportunity to tackle the problem in his own way, although subject to control of selling price by the District Valuer.

The local authorities are obliged to continue to build their subsidized houses up to Dudley Report standards as regards room sizes, but may reduce circulation space, and the Ministry is sending them type plans, some of which were illustrated in *A. & B.N.* of Nov. 22, to guide them.\*

Houses for sale may be built to lower than Dudley standards subject to local authority approval, on the one hand, and up to a maximum of 1,500 sq. feet. Private enterprise builders will expect block licences to enable them to build in larger groups and will be encouraged to do so on ripe land. They will also be encouraged to make use of "non-competitive" materials (a euphemistic phrase this!) even when more expensive, e.g., the use of hard wood would release soft wood for the subsidized L.A. houses.

\* A supplement to the *Housing Manual* with the revised plans and dimensions is expected to appear at the end of January, 1952.

The builders are satisfied that they are getting a chance to tackle the problem, and the restrictions are adequate to preclude either jerry-building or luxury houses.

Mr. Macmillan declared firmly that "you won't be able to go and buy a house just because you want a cottage by the seaside." Architects please note.

In practice it means that those who need houses will be first served, but that those with the money to buy can leave the old queue and join the new house-for-sale queue.

At the same moment that news of the higher ratio of houses for sale broke, Dr. MacDonald, M.O.H. for the City of Leicester is reported to have said that in his City there were 18,000 houses unfit to live in of which 3,000 should be replaced at once.

How will the new scheme affect this sort of problem?

Since the individual authorities will have the powers of deciding both the numerical ratio and the issue of licences to the private enterprise builders, it will be impossible to judge how it will work out before a long period has elapsed.

It is certain that repairs and maintenance cannot be starved while the new programme is getting under way. Mr. Macmillan hopes that men who have left the building industry will be "clawed back."

The Government is banking on more houses being built for less money and using less materials. They want less emphasis on the "Utopia" house, and more on the "People's" house. The basic problem, however, remains the urgent need to safeguard the centres of old towns from decay while we build a fringe of new houses elsewhere, but a stomach ulcer is not cured by growing a moustache.

However, we do not wish to end on a sour note. Mr. Macmillan appealed for a return to the spirit of 1940 and a refusal to be intimidated by statistics. Well, why not? A speed-up of housing would be a tonic. Let battle commence!

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS

### SWEDEN LOW

I enjoyed Gontran Goulden's travel talk on Sweden at the A.A. on Wednesday.

He is the first British architect to take over his own Rolls-Royce as well as wife and children. It felt strange he said driving on the left in a *foreign* country.

I liked the way he started at the beginning with the family on the "Patricia" at Tilbury. He records every detail like a barograph only more wittily, and the slides made from his photographs were cleverly used to illustrate the talk. There was much laughter. (Goulden, some people think is ASTRAGAL, but this is not so.)

Since Frank Yerbury discovered and claimed Sweden in 1923, I have accepted the integrity of Swedish design as a law of nature. I felt uncomfortable when Goulden told us that the distinguished architect Nils Ahrbom told him that a decline had set in.

The Swedes, however, think that Architecture in this country is taking the lead.

The vote of thanks was most charmingly proposed by Ake Ahlström, director of the Swedish Institute who said that his country was to be congratulated on having such an interested, curious and witty visitor.

Yerbury seconded the vote of thanks to his Deputy at the Building (Store Street) Centre. After "Skoll" said Goulden, "Yerbury" is the next Swedish word everyone learns.

I liked the brave way the new Head of the A.A. School, Michael Patrick, owned that he had never been to Sweden. Did the A.A. Council know this when they chose him?

Up from Bristol to hear Goulden's talk, was another Swedophil Mr. E. L. Thompson, of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, S.W. Area. Thompson, who used to play Rugby football for the Harlequins and the A.A. is the only architect who is a first-class referee. He told me he is refereeing a County match shortly. I envy him both his fitness and his knowledge of Sweden.

### BAD FOR BARNOLDSWICK

Barnoldswick has 70 cars in its streets at night time. It is a terrible thing to contemplate seventy frozen radiators, seventy geysers of steam, each cold morning, but perhaps the service station owners have risen to the occasion with 70 tons of anti-freeze.

The Public works area of the Barnoldswick U.D.C. is urging the Council to build garages to let.

I am not suggesting that this is a unique instance of street parking but I included it because I liked the name.

### UNFAIR TO DENTISTS

On one of my fairly frequent visits to Heals recently I noticed some magazines on a table in the hall and among them an A. & B.N. for July 5. Come Sir's, you are usurping the prerogative of the dentist's waiting room.



Enrico de Pierro, photographed for the A. & B.N. by George Mansell at the A.A. last Saturday.

### POOLE'S WINNER

Enrico de Pierro's win in The Poole—Educational joint not penny point—Competition was greeted with considerable jubilation in the members rooms of the A.A. De Pierro, both of whose parents are Italian by birth, was born in Canada and educated architecturally at McGill and Michigan Universities. He taught at McGill for two years and was in private practice in Montreal, before joining the staff of the A.A. school three years ago. He is 32 and unmarried. He designs and makes furniture, has two mobiles on show in the West End and plays the piano and harpsichord. He can be the life and soul of any party and on soft drinks too. He is a very gay person at all times and I have never seen him in low spirits.

De Pierro designed and prepared his scheme in his spare time and bed-sitting room; the drawings are all his own work. Serving here during the war in the Royal Canadian Engineers he grew very fond of the English and decided to come back, considering that he had no future in Montreal. Emigration works both ways he says.

### FESTIVAL SALES

Without doubt you will have been to The Sale. I wonder what you bought. I was too frightened by the thought that I might be landed with fifty suits of part-worn commissionaires clothing when trying to buy a garden seat that I did not bid at all—even for the White Knight's back patter's voice.

ABNER

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Poole Competition

The design submitted in the architectural competition for the design of a College of Further Education, Poole, will be exhibited at the Secondary Modern School, Coburg Road, Dorchester, from December 31 to January 5.

## Housing Progress, October

The number of permanent homes completed in Great Britain during the month of October was 17,724 compared with 17,168 in September, and 17,603 in October, 1950.

## Students' Party

The Students' Planning Group is holding a Bacchanalian Orgy at 28, King's Street, London, W.C., on Thursday, December 13. Tickets, 2s 6d, and 4s double, are available on application to the Secretary, Students' Planning Group, 28, King's Street, W.C.2.

## Scottish News

The War Memorial in memory of the members of the congregation of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, who were killed in the war was dedicated on December 2. Mr. Alexander Esmé Gordon, A.R.I.B.A., was the architect responsible for the work.

The following names are on a short list for the post of Deputy City Architect and Director of Housing, Dundee: Mr. David T. Brown, Mr. J. W. Kidd and Mr. F. G. Sturrock.

The Aberdeen Town Council medal for Civic Architecture has been awarded to Mr. Ian G. Rogers. The award is made annually for a competition open to final-year students of architecture in Aberdeen. The subject this year was "Municipal Offices and a Town Hall."

## Royal Mile Improvements

At the annual dinner-dance of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. James Miller, said that within the next five years Edinburgh's Royal Mile will have a "face-lift." The Lord Provost stated that an Edinburgh architect, Mr. Robert Hurd, had been commissioned to prepare two plans for different schemes.

## OBITUARY

The death has occurred on November 29, of Mr. Andrew Rolls, A.R.I.B.A., in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Mr. Rolls was for many years in the City Architect's Department.

## ARCHITECT'S WILL

The late Mr. Harbourn MacLennan, of Aberdeen, left £61,541.



The new Soviet Embassy on Unter den Linden, Berlin.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Messrs. William C. Inman and Partners, Chartered Surveyors, announce that they have taken into partnership Mr. Sidney J. Long, A.R.I.C.S., A.I.A.S., A.I.Q.S., who has been their chief assistant for some years. The firm will continue to practise under the name of William C. Inman and Partners, Chartered Surveyors, at No. 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

## COMING EVENTS

*The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*

December 10, at 8 p.m. Lecture by B. H. St. J. O'Neil, M.A., F.S.A., Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments on "Some 17th Century Houses in Great Yarmouth," at 55, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.

*R.I.B.A.*

December 11, at 6 p.m. General Meeting. Lecture by Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., Hon. A.R.C.A., Hon. F.S.I.A., on "Schinkel," at 66, Portland Place, W.1.

*L.M.B.A.*

December 12, at 12.45 p.m. Central Area No. 1 Luncheon and General Meeting, followed by M.O.W. films, "Portable Powered Tools," and "A River to Cross," at Derry & Toms Restaurant, W.8.

*Association of Building Technicians*

December 12, at 7.15 p.m. Discussion "Speed the Job—Who's to Blame for the Muddle—Who Can Put It Right?" at Dennison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1.

## EXHIBITION

Royal Academy Winter Exhibition: "The First Hundred Years of the Royal Academy," opens at Burlington House on December 8, 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

## Lancashire and Preservation

LANCASHIRE is considered by the majority of non-Lancastrians as a purely industrial county. This is far from being the case, as the Annual Report, 1950/51, of the Lancashire Branch of the C.P.R.E. and Report and News Letter of the Friends of the Lake District both so ably illustrate.

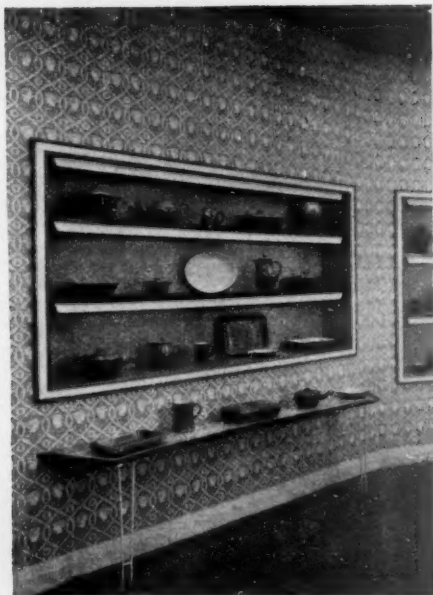
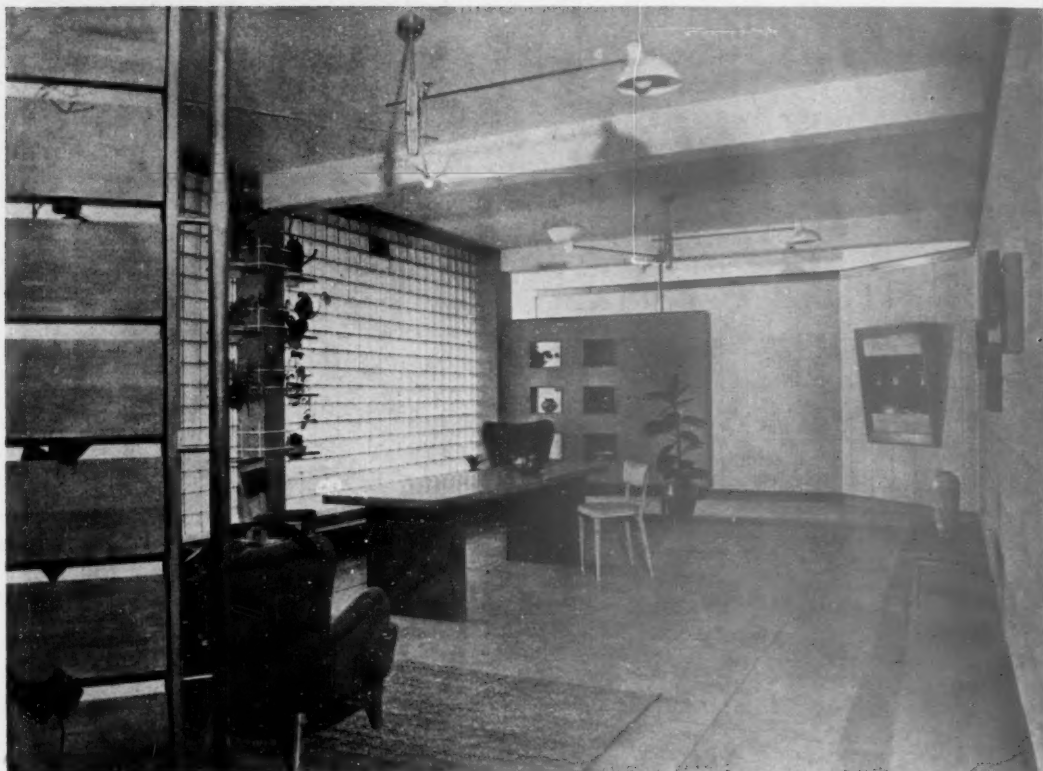
There is little doubt that both organizations reflect that section of public opinion in Lancashire that is conscious of the values of visual beauty, established order, and what is pleasant and significant in the heritage of the past. The Lancashire branch is to be commended for taking a broader view than mere preservation for preservation's sake; it is awakening public opinion in the direction of reclaiming that which has been spoilt.

The Lancashire branch report is in itself a treatise on rural planning, dealing with the criticisms levelled against planning to-day, the Lancashire development plan, the Lakes National Park, Rural Housing, Mineral Workings, Reclamation of derelict land, Woodlands and outdoor advertisements, to mention but a few.

A history of the negotiations regarding the Lakes National Park is the main leader to the Report of the Friends of the Lake District, the remainder of the items being similar to those dealt with by the C.P.R.E., although in this case for the whole of the Lake District, which covers parts of Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmorland.

It is pleasing to note that architecture figures prominently in the Lancashire branch report. In fact, projects erected during the year which are assets to the county are mentioned as is also the name of the architect responsible—a welcome step. Let us hope the public in Lancashire may be educated to ask why we need put up with mediocre erections both in town and country.

Both these reports may be the means of bringing before the general public the fact that Lancashire not only has a heritage but that the buildings we build should be worthy of our generation.



Above, the entrance hall. The north wall is of glazed bricks, floor of terrazzo tiles in beige, walls and ceiling finished in plaster.

To avoid echo and to provide a pleasant textured surface 12in acoustic tiles (painted pale grey) were used on the south and east walls, with top and bottom mouldings of waxed beech.

At the east end of the hall a screen fixed to the north wall and supported by a polished copper tube contains 6 openings for visual purposes and to hold examples of pottery.

Left, the shelf fittings in the large recess in the showroom described on the opposite page.

## New Showroom at Denby Pottery

designer: ROBERT WETMORE

architects: WOOD, GOLDSTRAW & YORATH

# new pottery showroom

THE pottery at Denby started in the early nineteenth century. Since 1943 it has been largely rebuilt, and in the new buildings, for which the architects were Wood, Goldstraw and Yorath of Stoke-on-Trent, Cockade was asked to design the interior of the Entrance Hall, Corridors, Anteroom and Showroom.

The showroom is divided into various sections for the sake of the various types of pottery.

The entrance to the showroom is made from the east, and on the right are open shelves of light beech.

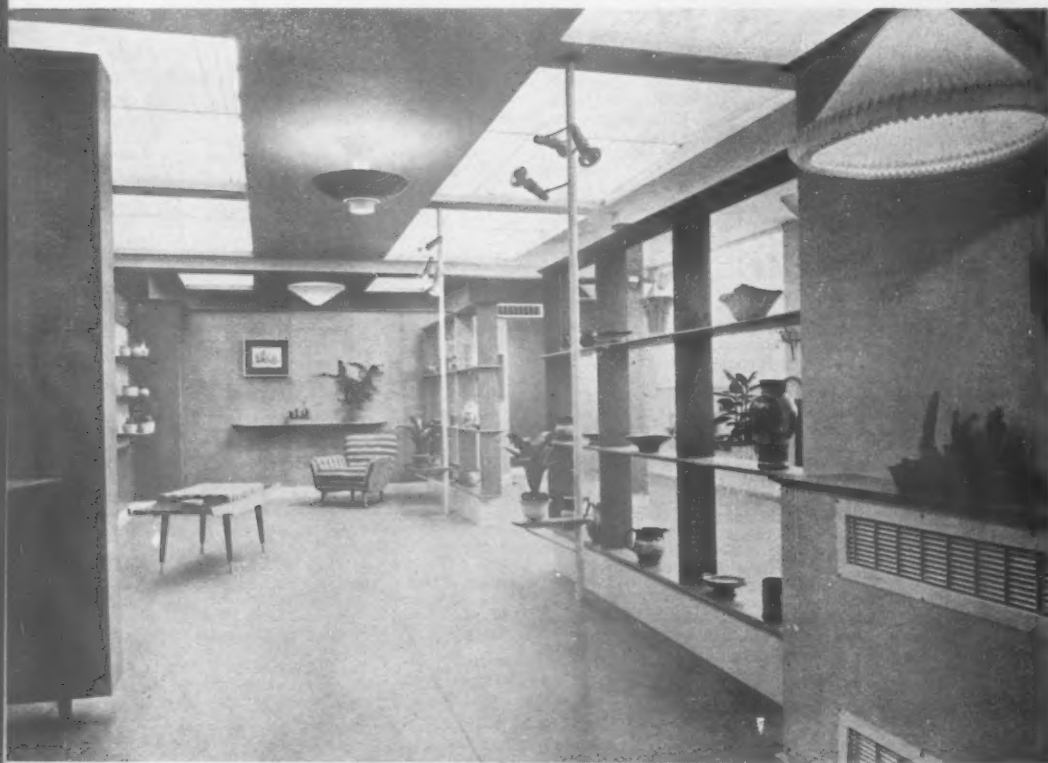
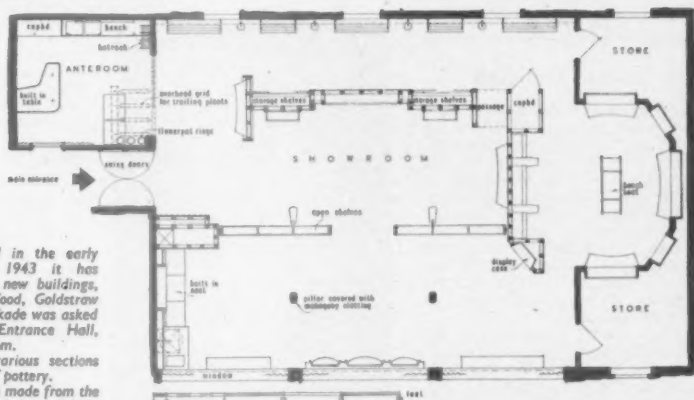
Windows in the north wall have sills of dressed York stone, shelf fittings in sycamore and mahogany. At the west end a large recess is screened by a partition faced with "raffetta." This screen is papered in a strong pattern, white on beige. Shelf fittings are framed in waxed beech, the back and shelf surfaces being covered with grey linen. Strip lights are concealed behind white metal valances pierced with a line of holes. The ceiling in this recess is painted blue with a large white folded le Klint lampshade fitting close to the ceiling.

The south wall is papered with a pattern in buff and dark grey. Shelf fittings are of blockboard veneered in sycamore with vertical mahogany slats. Between each fitting a large opal globe hangs from a brass fitting, and opposite shelf space is provided for a full range of sizes of the kitchenware exhibited in this section.

The east wall is covered with a large patterned paper of dark blue. A built-in seat is constructed of white painted match boarding. Two stanchions have been clothed in mahogany Danish slatting.

In the anteroom walls are coloured scarlet and grey. A built-in seat extends the length of one wall and supports a cupboard, seating, etc. Ceiling lights are screened by a linen velarium at nine feet. The floor throughout the showroom is covered in grey felt, and each ceiling light is screened individually by a linen velarium.

Most of the furniture was specially designed, but a certain amount of utility has been used.



## IN PARLIAMENT

## More Private Building

The first instalment of the new Government's housing policy was announced to Parliament on November 27. Its effect is that discretion has been given to local authorities in England and Wales to permit the building of houses by private enterprise up to a maximum of one-half of their allocations. Hitherto the maximum permitted ratio and private building has been one-fifth. Subject to safeguards, the sale of municipal houses is also to be permitted.

The announcement was vociferously welcomed by the Government's supporters, but the Opposition protested loudly and repeatedly against it. Mr. Paget referred to it as "terrible news," and suggested that priority in accordance with need was now abolished. This Mr. Macmillan repudiated, saying that each applicant would still have to satisfy the local authority that he was in urgent need of a home.

Answering this and a long series of other supplementary questions, he made it clear that the maximum sale price would be what the local authority considered a fair price. The houses would allow the use of more expensive substitutes for scarce materials, because he wanted to encourage the use of some of these substitutes to reduce the drain on other materials. He stated specifically that the houses would not be subsidised.

He also denied that the policy meant encouragement to local authorities to build fewer houses for letting. Its purpose was to increase the number of houses for letting and for sale. They would at all stages still use the Dudley standards, but would make a smaller use of materials. Mr. Jay insisted that all the decisions Mr. Macmillan had made so far meant a heavy reduction in the number of houses available for letting. Mr. Macmillan said that if misapprehension remained he would clear it up. He had raised the maximum ratio. It was left absolutely to a local authority to allow no private building, or 50 per cent. The proportion would vary in different cases. What he wanted was to give flexibility of decision to the local authorities.

The application of this decision to Scotland is rather different. There, according to a statement by the Secretary of State, local authorities may increase the number of licences for the erection of privately built houses for the present ratio of one-tenth to one-fifth. Existing arrangements under which the issue of licences is limited to persons in special categories will come to an end. Local authorities will decide individual applications on their merits. The controlled selling price will be fixed by the authorities on the basis of the cost of building their own houses, making allowance for differences in size and specification. As houses can usually be built more quickly and effi-



Sir Percy Mills, Managing Director of W. & T. Avery Limited and Chairman of the National Research Development Corporation, who is to act as unpaid adviser to Mr. Harold Macmillan. His job will be to increase the tempo of building.

ciently in groups, local authorities will be encouraged to issue block licences to builders for this purpose.

## Development Plans

Mr. Macmillan informed Mr. Walker-Smith that 43 development plans under the Town and Country Planning Act had been submitted to him, and 108 remained to be submitted. He expected about half of the outstanding plans to be in before the end of the year. The maximum extension of time which had been granted for submission of any plan was 1½ years, that was, until December 31, 1952. (Nov. 27.)

## Congested Towns Bill

Mr. Sorensen asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government if further consideration had been, or would be, given to the need of enabling applicants for housing accommodation to apply outside their own municipal areas; and, in view of the large numbers who could never secure adequate accommodation inside their present borough, whether he would consider the advisability of grouping several areas together for rehousing purposes where existing sites were limited or had been fully used. Mr. Macmillan replied that he hoped to introduce legislation to assist town development for the relief of congested areas early in the new year. This Bill would help to meet the difficulties referred to.

## New Colonial Office

Mr. Eccles, Minister of Works, stated that the foundations of the new Colonial Office would be completed,

but present conditions made it necessary to defer the superstructure of the building. The building of new Government offices was for the time being prohibited except where work had begun or in other very special circumstances. (Nov. 27.)

## Sale of Rainwater Goods

The Minister of Works was asked what regulations he proposed to make in consequence of the Report of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission on Rainwater Goods. Mr. Eccles said that the Department had held discussions with representatives of the manufacturers and merchants concerned and had received an assurance that new trading arrangements to carry out the recommendations of the Commission would replace the present agreements. He would like to place on record his appreciation of their co-operation. (Nov. 27.)

## Colonial Architecture

Mr. John Dugdale asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies how far he had proceeded with the scheme, initiated by his predecessor, for the formation of a panel of architects to advise him upon the construction of buildings in the Colonies; and whether he would give the names of those to whom invitations to serve on it had been sent. Mr. Lyttelton stated that the Ministry was working on this, but it would be premature for him to make any statement now. (Nov. 26.)

## New Towns Grants

Mr. Macmillan informed Viscountess Davidson on Nov. 27 that advances to development corporations in England and Wales under the New Towns Act now totalled just over £17 millions. The figures were: Aycliffe, £1,276,850; Basildon, £721,100; Bracknell, £201,000; Corby, £60,000; Crawley, £2,538,300; Cwmbran, £111,050; Harlow, £2,677,100; Hatfield, £327,200; Hemel Hempstead, £3,070,200; Peterlee, £721,500; Stevenage, £1,931,700; Welwyn Garden City, £3,421,000. Total £17,057,000.

## R.I.B.A. Christmas Holiday Lectures for Boys and Girls

Mr. Hugh Casson, Director of Architecture for the Festival of Britain, is to give three lectures illustrated by lantern slides under the general title of "Putting on a Show: How the South Bank Exhibition was Planned and Built."

They will be given in the Henry Jarvis Memorial Hall at the R.I.B.A., on Monday, December 31; Wednesday, January 2 and Friday, January 4, at 3 p.m. Tickets may be obtained free on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. Envelopes should be marked "Christmas Holiday Lectures," in the top left-hand corner.

# C O M P E T I T I O N R E S U L T

## P R O P O S E D C O L L E G E O F F U R T H E R E D U C A T I O N , P O O L E , D O R S E T

★ FIRST PREMIUM OF £1,000: ENRICO de PIERRO,  
B. ARCH. (McGill)

★ SECOND PREMIUM OF £500: T. C. RALPH, A.R.I.B.A.  
H. J. GORDON, A.R.I.B.A.

★ THIRD PREMIUM OF £300: E. C. HALBRITTER, A.R.I.B.A.

COMMENDED: (i) M. J. Slater & Birkin Howard F./A.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. John & Slater)

(ii) Ronald Sims, A.R.I.B.A., Patrick Coles, A.R.I.B.A. & Leonard Guilt, Stud.R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Frederick Laurence & Partners)

The Assessors were: Julian Leathart, nominated by the R.I.B.A., S. A. W. Johnson-Marshall, Chief Architect, M.o.E.  
H. E. Matthews, Dorset County Architect, J. Haynes, County Education Officer & H. J. Shelley, Chief Inspector, M.o.E.

The assessors examined 153 designs and were unanimous in making their award. Their report on the premiated designs was as follows:—

### 1st Premiated Design: No. 425

The building is well placed on the site leaving the maximum residual area for outdoor recreation. The site-layout and landscaping are competently contrived and will enhance the prospect of the school when completed.

The planning fulfils the accommodation conditions; the circulation is economic, simple and direct, and the association of the class-room, laboratory and workshop areas is particularly well-conceived.

The first instalment is compact and well arranged and will be of good appearance as a separate entity until future instalments are added.

The elevations are a straightforward, unaffected expression of the constructional system adopted and the component units of the plan.

The total estimate of cost is based on a fair assessment of building values ruling in May last and the first instalment can be built for the stipulated amount of £120,000. The compactness of the planning is reflected in the low cubic content of the scheme compared with other designs, which has enabled the winner to estimate at an adequate cubic-rate figure.

The following points in planning require further consideration: (a) Access to dressing rooms and access from dressing rooms to stage need improving; the stairs to stage are too close to the proscenium opening. (b) Access to fuel store is inadequate and a boiler flue is required.

### 2nd Premiated Design: No. 313

The building occupies more of the site than is necessary to the consequent curtailment of the outdoor recreational area. It is set too far to the north of the site thus extending the main approach road to an excessive length. It is shown built in part over questionable sub-soil which the competitor has acknowledged in his report.

The planning is more dispersive than in the winning design, but circulation and inter-departmental arrangements are well done.

The first instalment is compact and would present a unified appearance pending future extension.

The elevations, although not very well presented, are of a high quality in design.

Although the estimate of cost for the total scheme is slightly more than the maximum stipulated sum, the cube rates are adequate, but it is unlikely that the first instalment could be built within the figure of £120,000.

The following are points of criticism: (a) Cleaner stores are not shown on each floor as required. (b) Students' common room, cycle sheds and porter's room in first section are omitted. (c) Housecraft stores are half the stipulated area. (d) The temporary accommodation of the administrative department on the third floor is very unsatisfactory.

### 3rd Premiated Design: No. 306

The building is well sited, but the main southerly approach is cramped in comparison with the winning design. The site-layout and landscaping are very well done.

The planning fulfils the accommodation conditions except for a few minor omissions of stores and an instructor's office. Circulation is direct but ground floor hall areas are unnecessarily extravagant. The entrance-assembly-dining hall group is competently planned. The workshops unit is well segregated and is good in plan arrangement.

The first instalment is compact but there would have to be a considerable length of temporary external walling on the ground floor to enclose the circulation areas.

The elevational design is particularly commendable and is among the first six of the best designs.

The estimate of cost indicates that this scheme is not as economic as the winning and 2nd designs; it would be difficult to build the first instalment for £120,000, but with strict economy the whole scheme could be built for the stipulated total cost.

The general standard of planning, design and presentation in this competition was of a consistently high quality; there were very few schemes submitted of a mediocre character.

### WINNER'S REPORT

In view of the fact that the building is to be built in instalments, it is necessary to make a few changes to that part as shown on the drawings which is to be built first.

A cantilevered canopy is to be added over the main entrance, and a draught lobby at the north-east end where the firedoors to the staircase occur. Light metal bicycle parks will also be placed near both entrances, which will later be moved to their permanent positions.

Only that part of the service road leading to the service area which is between the workshops and the main block is to be laid first.

Although not required in the first instalment the Bakery and one Classroom which appear on the drawings are to be used at first as Common rooms for Staff and Students respectively. A further rearrangement would involve shifting a second Classroom into the Bakery, should the Staff desire a location nearer the main entrance.

Cloakroom accommodation is to be included with the temporary Staff room.

Students may go to the Dining room for their tea, or it may be delivered from the Kitchen on trolleys and served from the multi-purpose Counter near the Common rooms.

The two Shop Display cubicles are placed next to the Students' Common rooms, away from their Department, so that all students may become familiar with each other's work.

#### Construction

The frame of the main part of the building is to be of reinforced concrete column and beam construction, with hollow block floors, generally in 20 foot square bays and rubbed finished externally.

The Auditorium and Gymnasium are similarly constructed in concrete up to 1st floor level, but above

this steel stanchions and trusses spanning two ways, trusses to be asbestos sprayed for fire-proofing.

The roof is concrete hollow block with glass bricks in concrete mesh for top-lighting in the gymnasium. The three gymnasia are treated as one large space divisible by movable partitions.

The Workshops have light steel stanchions and two-way triangular trusses spanning a bay 20 by 40 feet, glazed on their northerly slope, with corrugated asbestos on the south.

Stairways to be reinforced concrete with non-slip tile surface and enclosed in wire-glass for fire-protection.

The exterior wall infillings to be of cavity construction, the inner skin of lightweight concrete blocks, plastered and painted, and the outer skin of face brick, grey in colour, with engineering blue brick on return walls and recesses formed by terraces and covered passages.

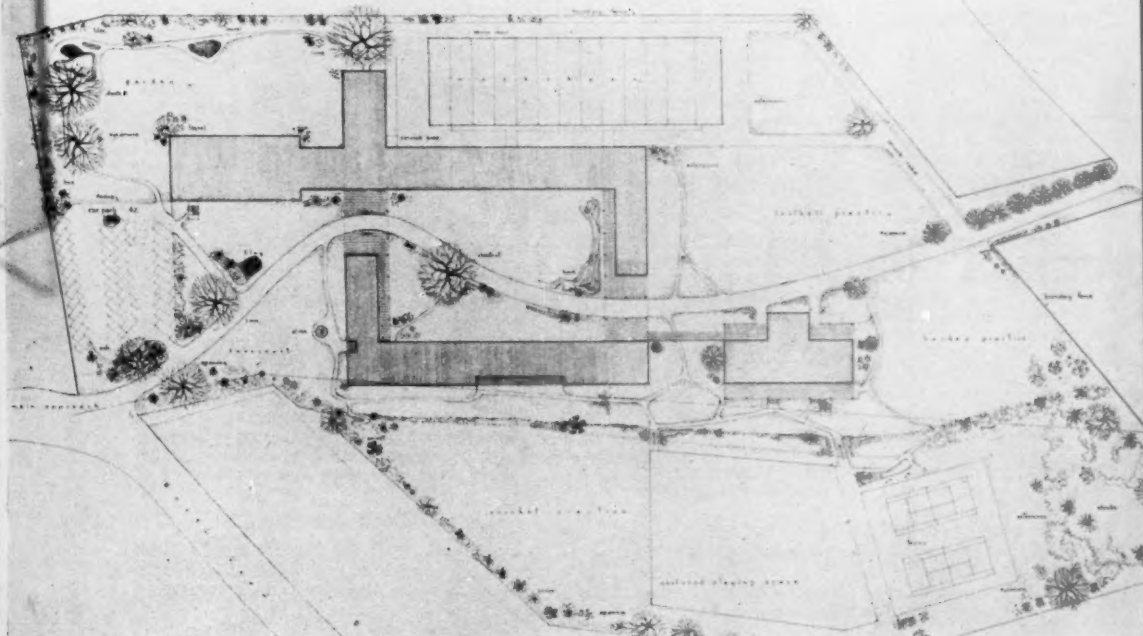
Purpose made window frames to be corrosion resisting aluminium alloy, with fixed plate-glass, flat-drawn in opening lights. Georgian wired cast glass where glazing comes to floor level.

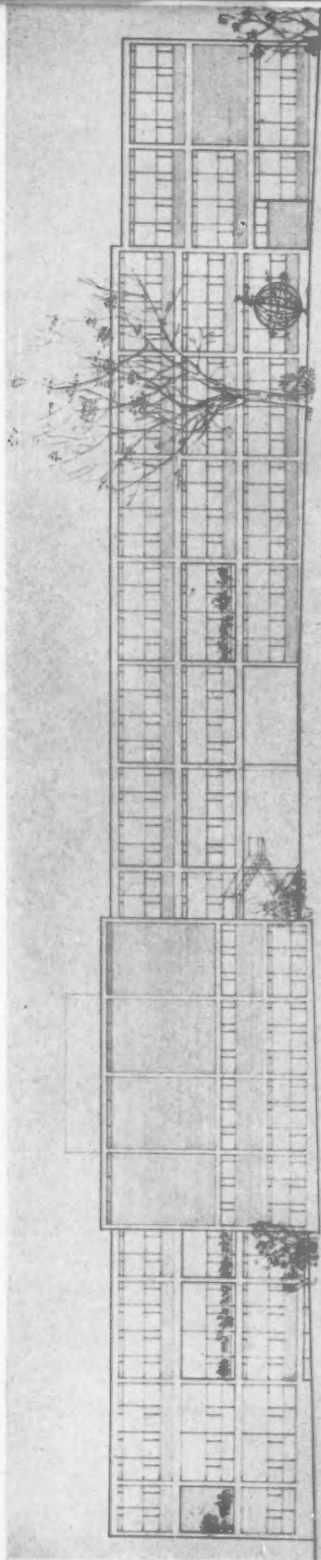
Partitions generally to be of hollow block, plastered and painted. Workshop partitions to be single thickness grey brick. Openings to be framed in metal with hollow core flush wooden doors. Lavatories and kitchen to have 6in by 6in glazed wall tile dado. Movable partitions to be folding in gymnasium and equipment store to have collapsible gate. Tutorial room to be divided by "accordion" pleated folding doors.

Roofs to be flat and with 2in of insulating loose screed finished with four layers of felt and mastic topped with gravel or preformed tarmacadam tiles where exposed to traffic.

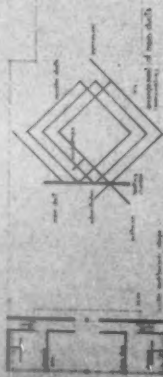
*Continued on page 661*

DESIGN NO. 425 AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM

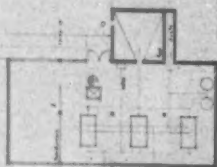




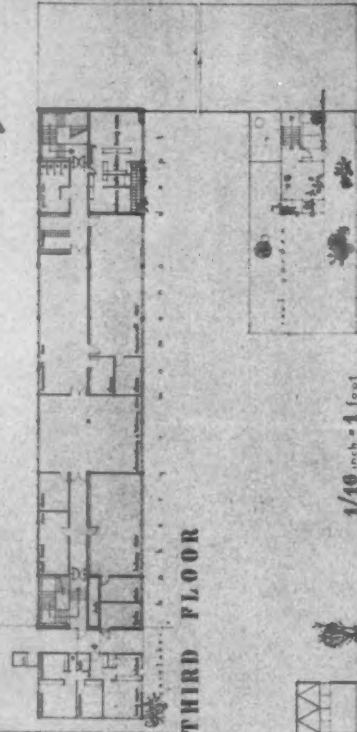
SOUTHWEST  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch = 4 feet



MEZZANINE

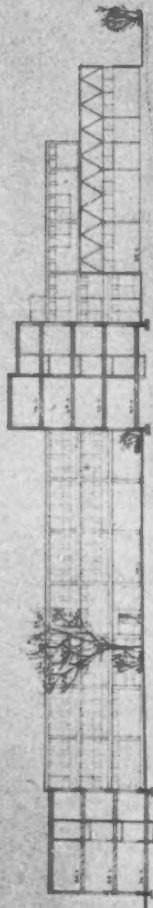


BASEMENT

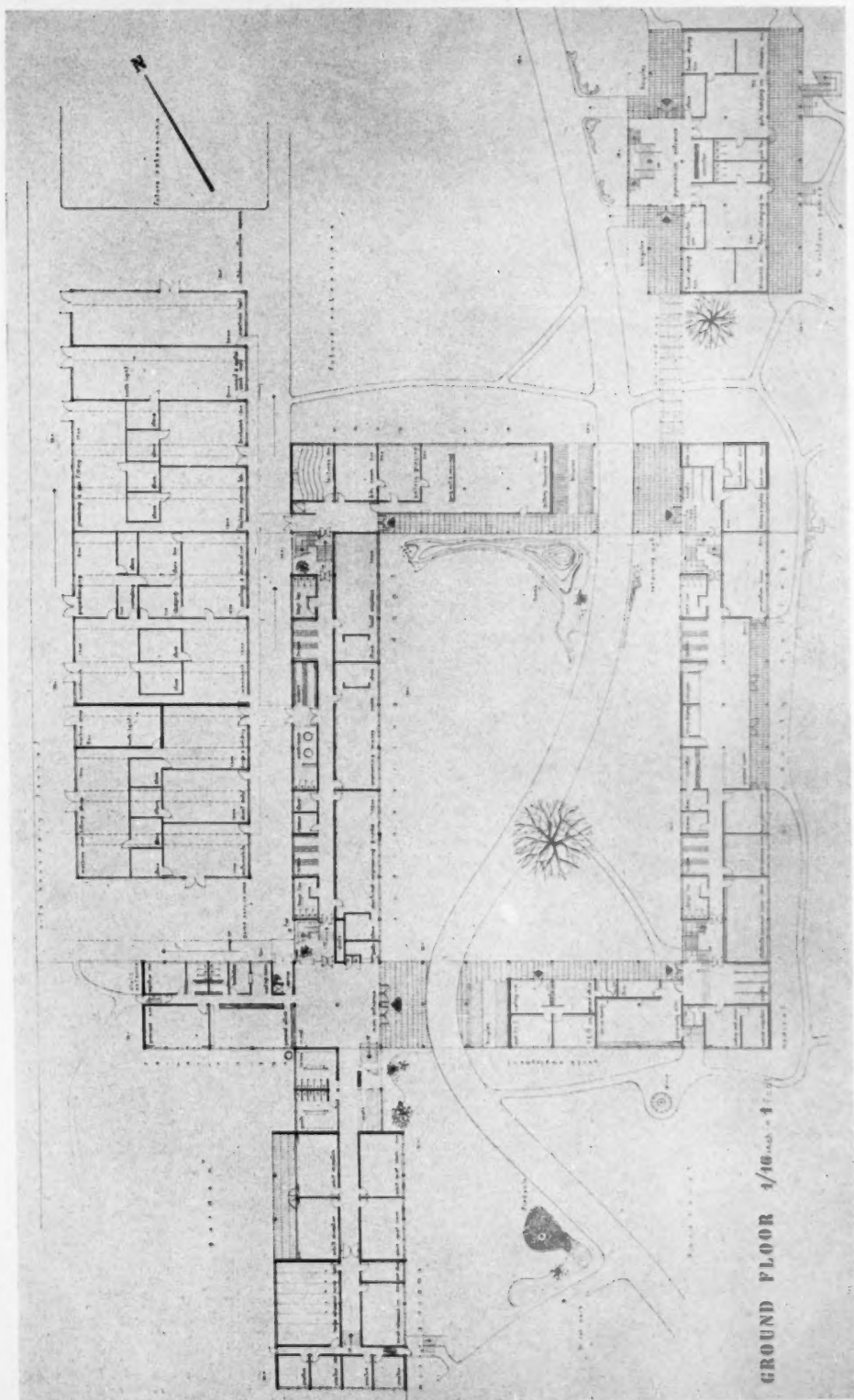


THIRD FLOOR

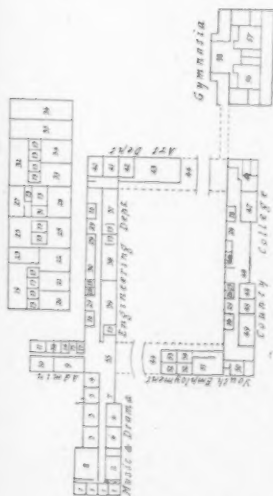
$\frac{1}{16}$  inch = 1 foot



SECTION E E



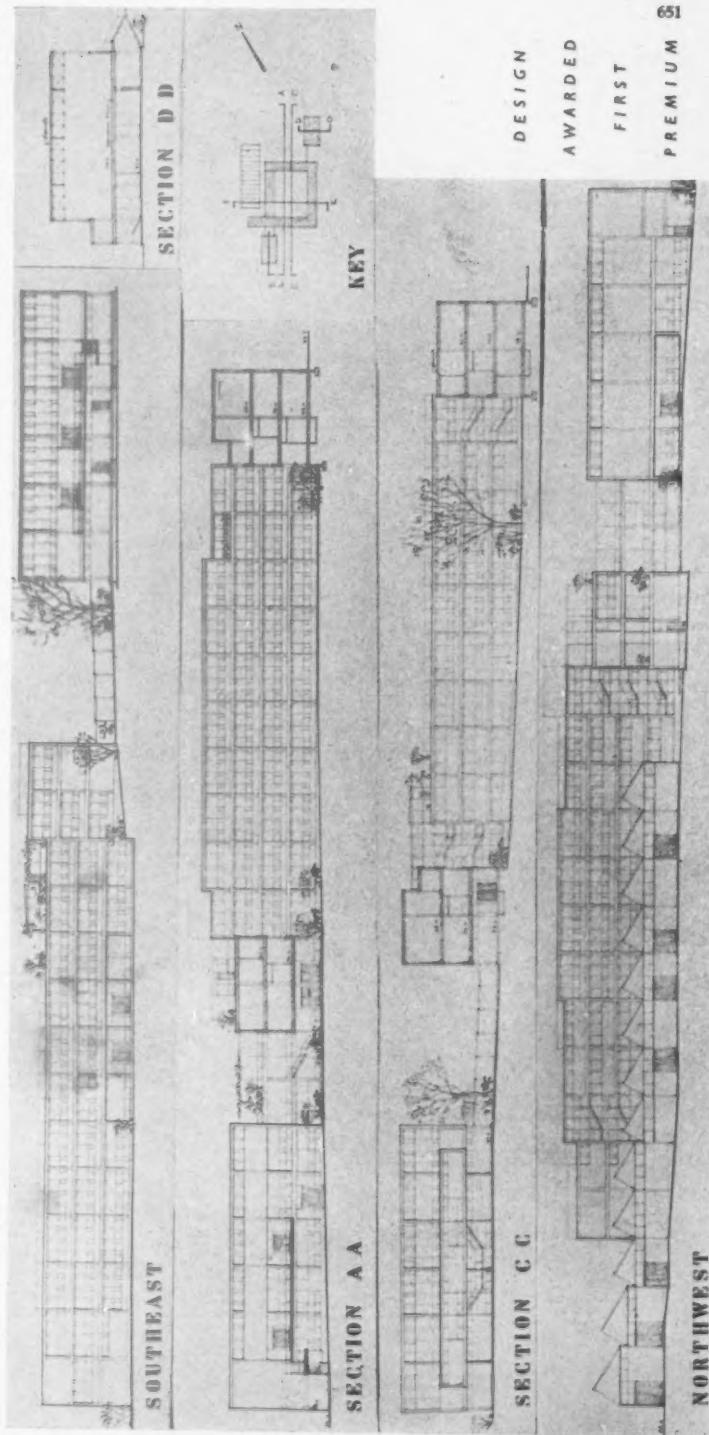
DESIGN NO. 425 AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM



# KEY TO GROUND FLOOR.

1. Practice.
2. Rehearsal.
3. Adult Recreation.
4. Women.
5. Men.
6. Adult Quiet.
7. Men's Shop.
8. General Office.
9. Principal's Office.
10. Registrar's Office.
11. Luncheonette.
12. Store.
13. Workshop.
14. Boys' Lavatory.
15. Service.
16. Girls' Lavatory.
17. Machine & Fitting Shop.
18. Automobile.
19. Sheet Metal.
20. Forge & Welding.
21. Machine Shop.
22. Woodworking.
23. Cleaner.
24. Paper Hanging.
25. Painting & Decorating.
26. Peckers.
27. Workshop.
28. Waiting Room.
29. Spraying.
30. Recreation Room.
31. Common Room.
32. Medical.
33. Y.E.C. Club.
34. Waiting Room.
35. Main Entrance.
36. Boys' Changing Room.
37. Boys' Changing Room (showers).
38. Girls' Changing Room.
39. Girls' Changing Room (showers).
40. Gymnasium entrance.

## COMPETITION FOR PROPOSED COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION, POOLE



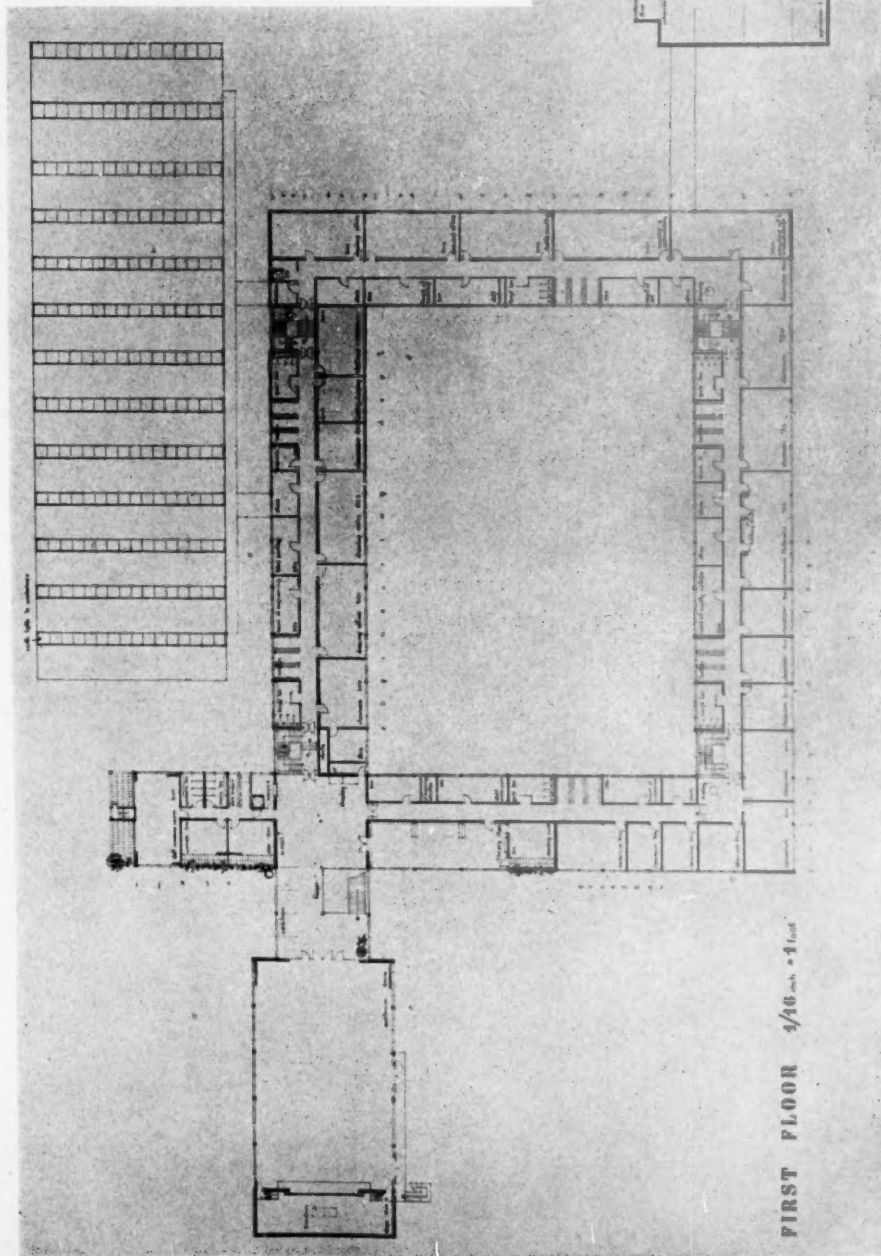
DESIGN

AWARDED

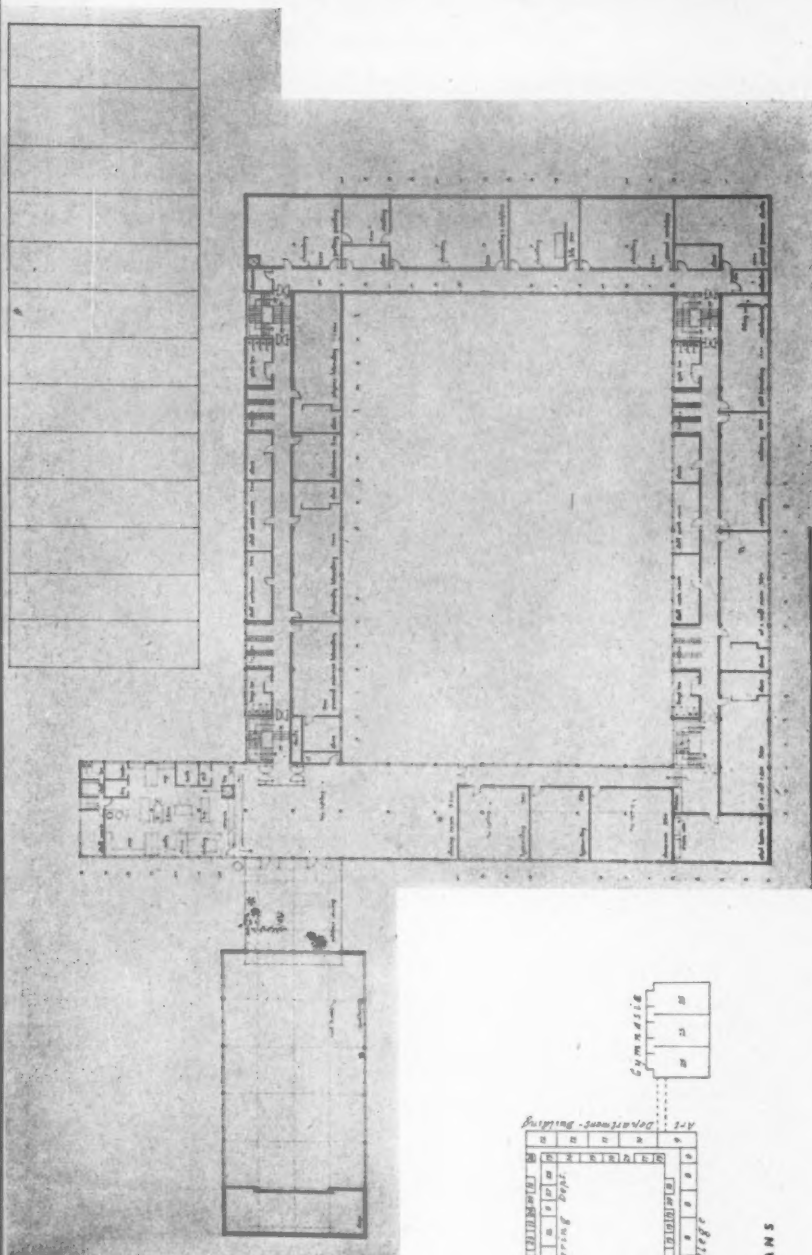
FIRST

PREMIUM

POOLE  
COLLEGE  
OF  
FURTHER  
EDUCATION  
COMPETITION



DESIGN NO. 425 AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZE



SECOND FLOOR 1/10 inch = 1 foot

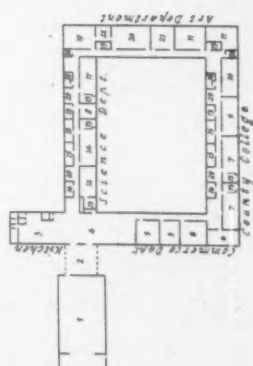
## KEY TO 2nd FLOOR.

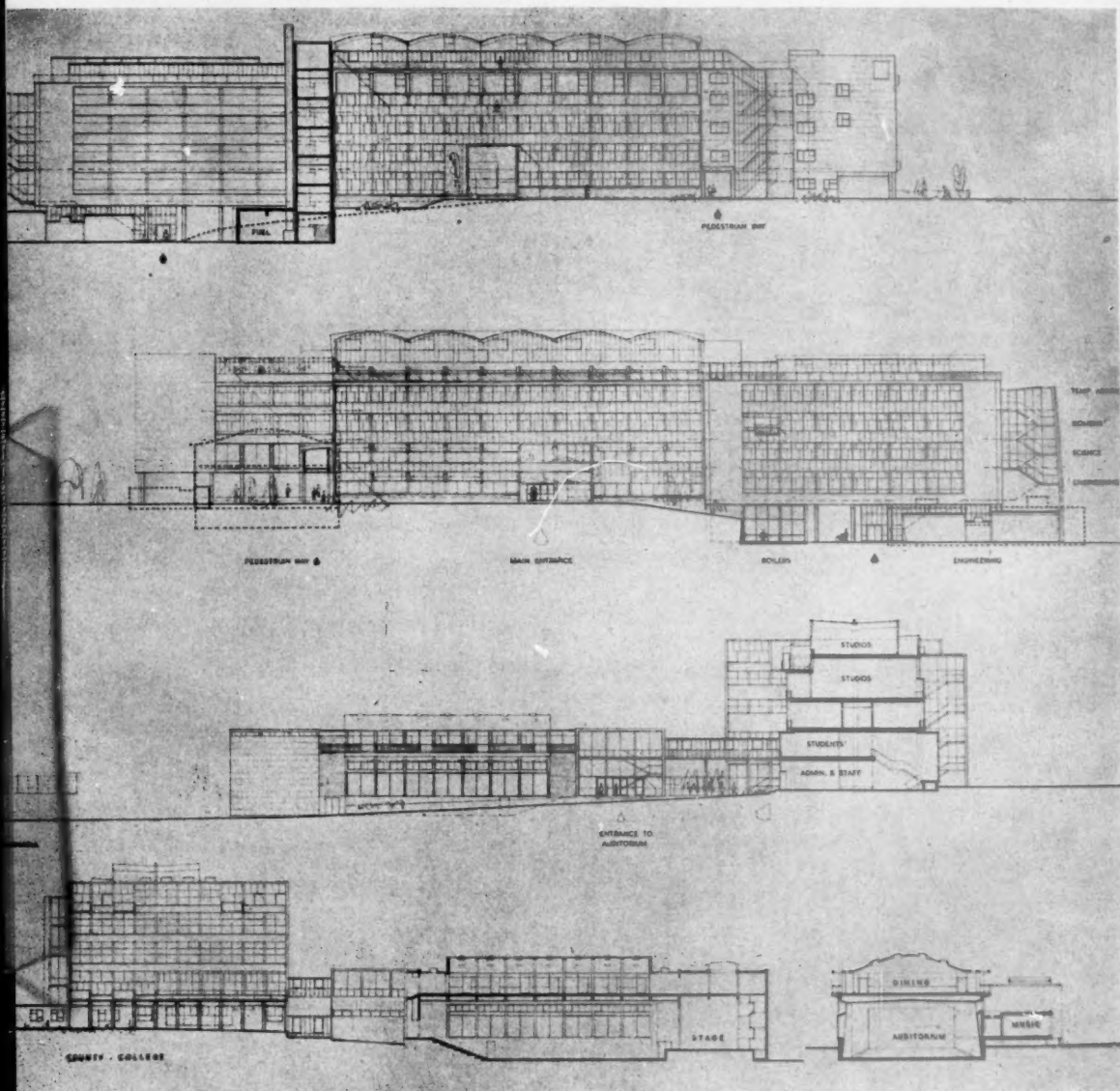
1. Auditorium. 2. Outdoor Dining. 3. Kitchen. 4. Dining Room.
5. Typewriting. 6. Retail Trades. 7. Arts & Crafts. 8. Classroom.
9. Upholstery. 10. Soft Furnishings. 11. General Workshop. General Purpose Studio. 12. General Science Laboratory. 13. Store. 14. Chemistry Laboratory.
15. Staff Workroom. 16. Boys' Lavatory. 17. Physics Laboratory. 18. Girls' Lavatory. 19. Pottery Painting. 20. Modelling & Sculpture. 21. Life Room.
22. Ceiling. 24. Instructor. 26. Cleaner. 29. Lockers.

## KEY TO 1st FLOOR.

1. Auditorium. 2. Foyer. 3. Staff Common Room. 4. Women. 5. Men.
6. Library. 7. Reading Room. 8. Classroom. 9. Commercial Art & Industrial Design. 10. Weaving & Embroidery. 11. Textile Printing. 12. Drawing Office.
13. Store. 14. Head of Building. 15. Staff Workroom. 16. Boys' Lavatory. 17. Head of Art. 18. Girls' Lavatory. 19. Head of County College. 20. Head of Commerce. 21. Supervisor Evening Activities. 22. Head of Engineering.
23. Blue Printing. 24. Instructor. 25. Gymnasium. 26. Cleaner. 27. Battery Charging. 28. Electrical Installation. 29. Lockers.

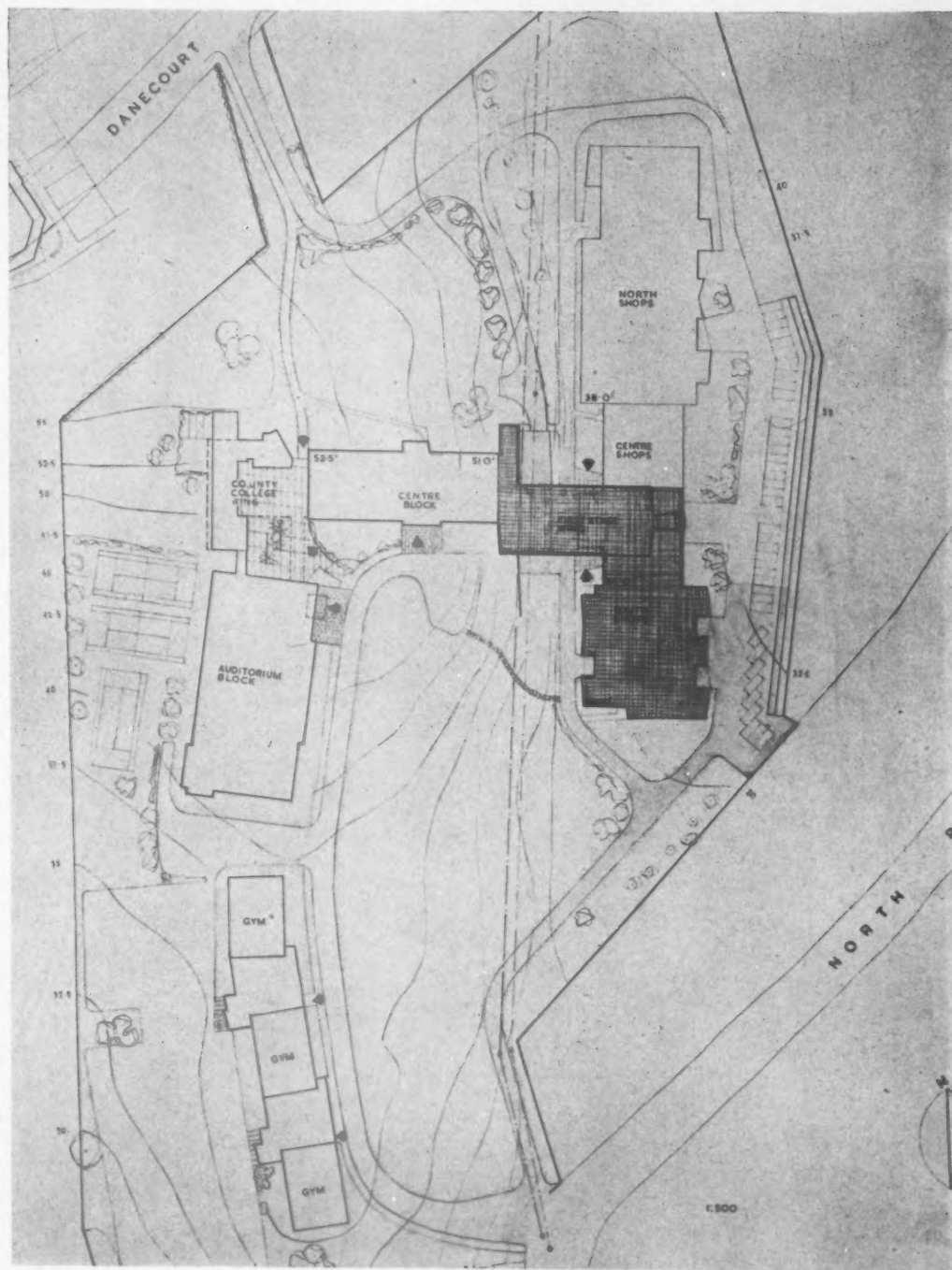
## KEY PLANS

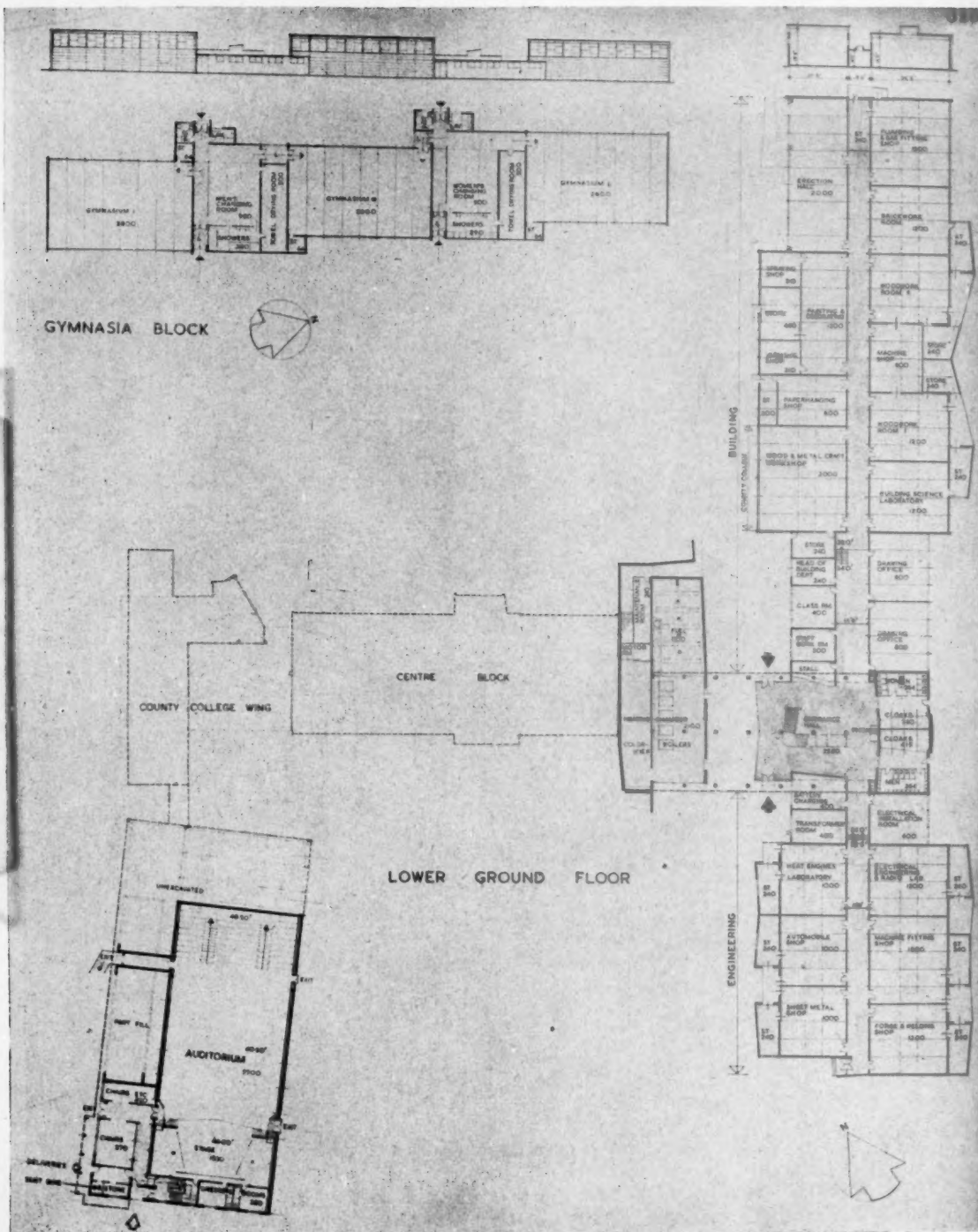


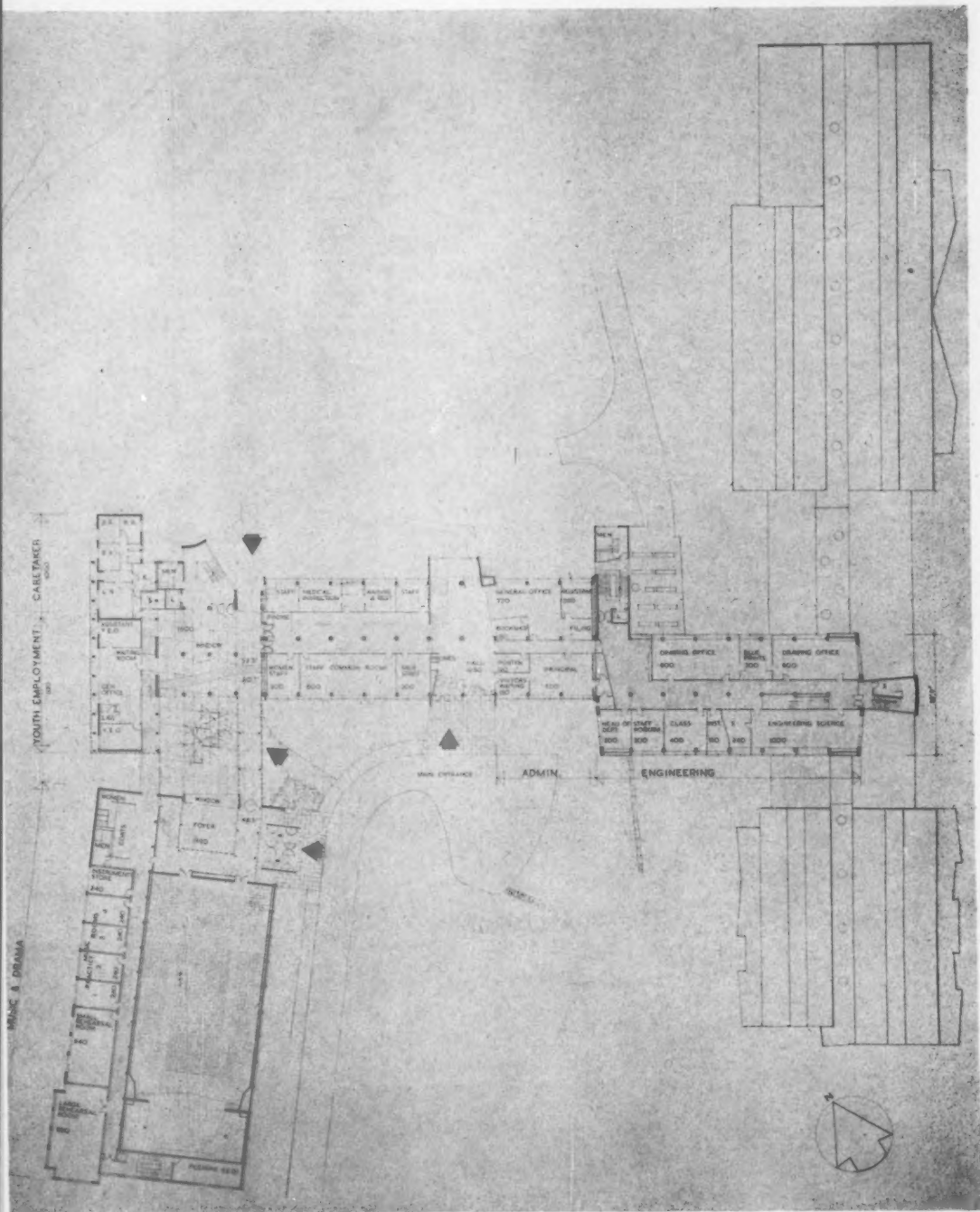


DESIGN No. 313 AWARDED THE SECOND PREMIUM

Competition for proposed College  
of Further Education, Poole, Dorset

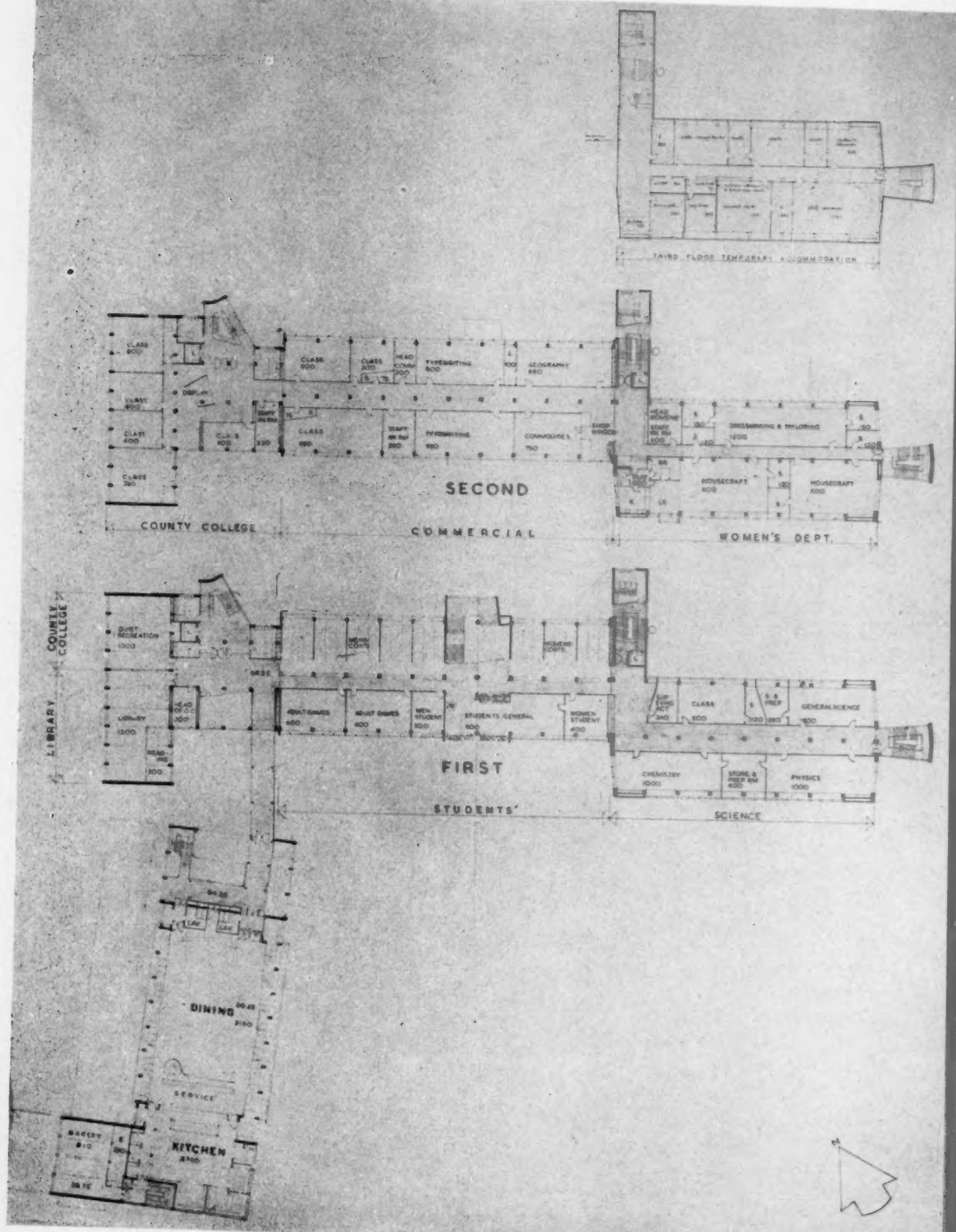


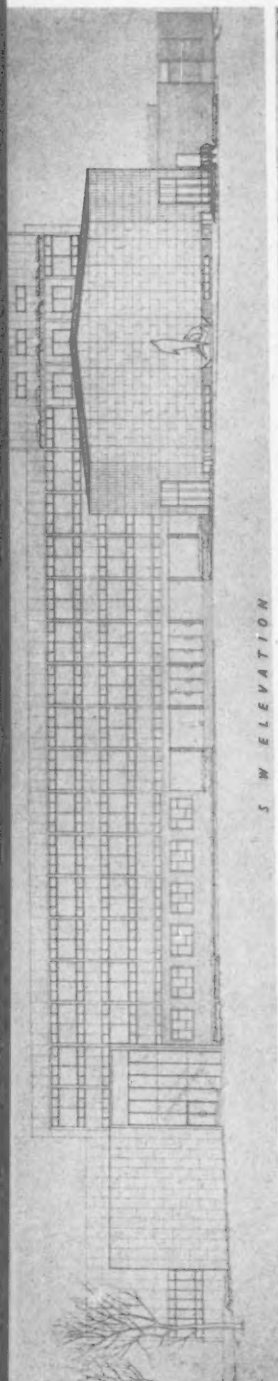




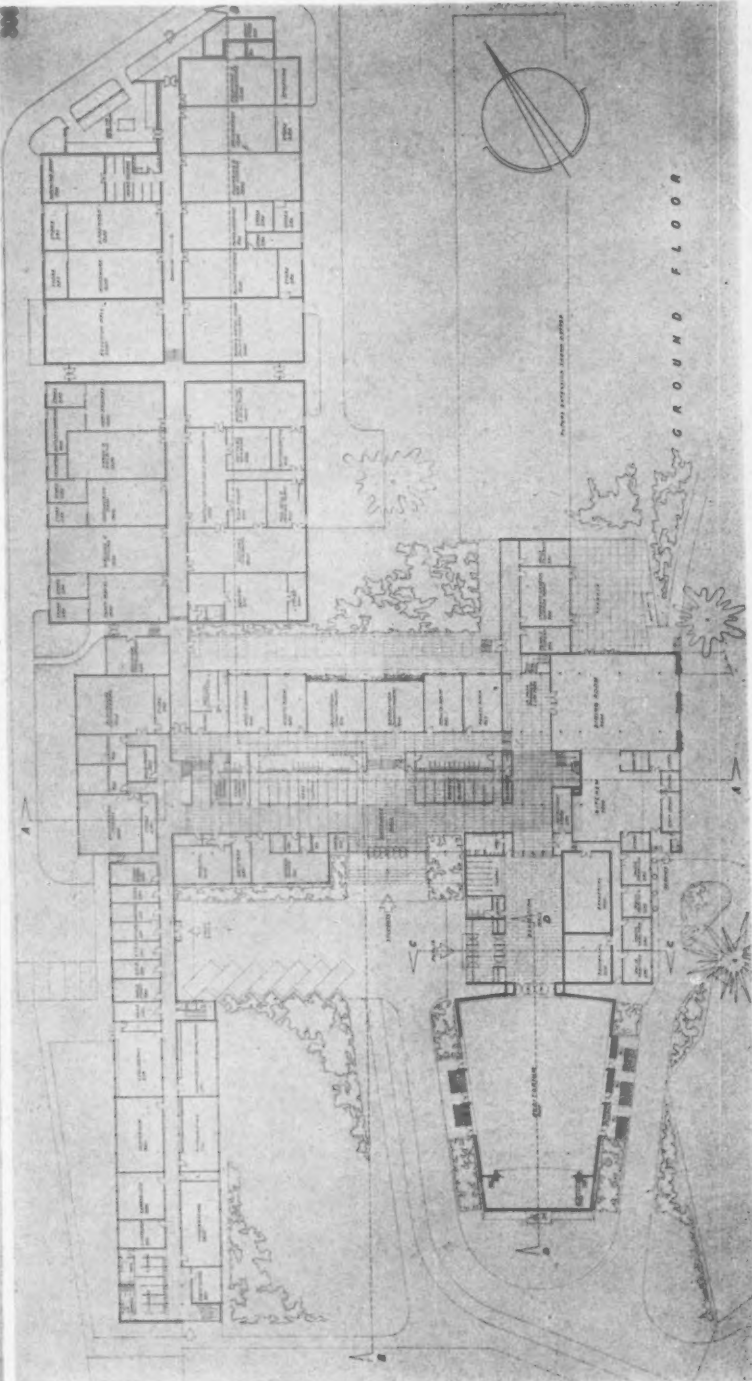
DESIGN No. 313 AWARDED THE SECOND PREMIUM

See also page 658

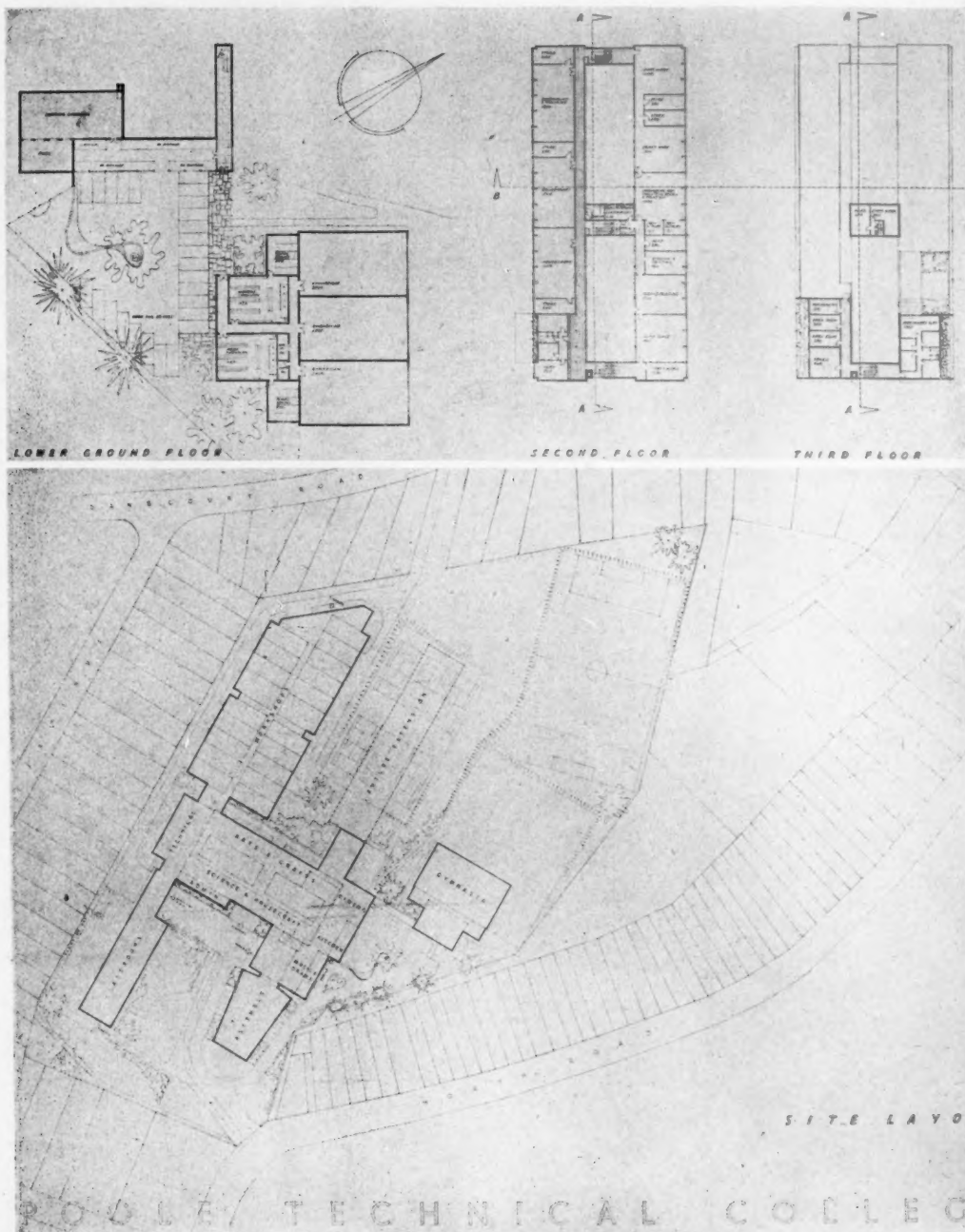




S W ELEVATION



DESIGN NO. 306 AWARDED THE THIRD PREMIUM



DESIGN No. 306 AWARDED THE THIRD PREMIUM  
 Competition for Proposed College of  
 Further Education, Poole, Dorset

# COMPETITION FOR COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION, POOLE

## Winner's Report continued

### Estimate of Cost

#### First Instalment

Cubage : Main block	200×41×36 ...	295,200
top floor	100×41×14 ...	63,140
	90×41×10 ...	36,900
adminis.	110×41×12 ...	54,120

cu. ft. 449,360

At 4/3 per cubic foot ... £95,489

Workshops 80×70×18  
= 100,800 cu. ft.

At 2/6 per cubic foot ... £12,600

Total First Instalment ... £108,089

plus 10% for site work ... 10,809

£118,898

### Completed Scheme

Cubage : block 1	600×41×38 ...	934,800
" 2	130×41×26 ...	138,580
covered space	65×41×12 ...	31,980
auditorium	120×61×39 ...	285,480
gymnasium	120×71×27 ...	230,040
	150×41×12 ...	73,800
heating chamber	80×41×12 ...	39,360
covered space	20×40×12 ...	9,600

cu. ft. 1,702,060

less half covered spaces ... 41,580

cu. ft. 1,660,480

At 4/6 per cu. ft. ... £373,608

Workshops 200×80×18 cu. ft. 288,000

At 2/6 per cu. ft. ... £36,000

Total for instalment ... £409,608

plus 10% site work... 40,961

£450,569

plus first instalment ... 118,898

TOTAL ... £569,467

## BUILDING OF HOUSES UNDER LICENCE

### Appendix to Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 73/51

1. Houses may be built under licence either for letting or for sale. When it is proposed to build houses for letting it will often not be possible to identify in advance the actual persons who are to occupy the houses though it will usually be possible to ascertain for what kind of worker the house is intended. When houses are to be built for sale licences should not be issued in respect of houses for sale to unknown purchasers. Houses built under licence must go and be seen to go to persons with a housing need comparable to that served by houses built by the authority.

2. Each licence should relate to not more than one structurally separate building, e.g., a single house or a pair of semi-detached houses. In suitable cases a number of licences can be issued to a single builder building a number of houses for approved occupiers.

3. The plans and outline specification should be approved by the local authority. The general specification and the amount of supervision exercised should be equivalent to those laid down in the scheme operated by the National Housebuilders Registration Council (82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1).

4. The use of scarce materials should not be permitted to a greater extent than that adopted by the authority in their own houses size for size. The use of the more expensive substitutes for such materials and for the fittings generally used should be encouraged.

5. The maximum superficial area of a house built under licence should be 1,500 sq ft. In determining the size and type of house to be built under licence the local authority should have regard to the size and composition of the family for whom it is intended.

6. The condition that construction must be started within two months of the date of issue of the licence is cancelled but appropriate administrative action should be taken to ensure that persons to whom licences are issued are in fact ready to start work within a reasonable period.

7. The issue of licences available should be spread by the local authority over the relative period so as to facilitate smooth progress and to avoid dislocation of the local building programme.

8. Arrangements may be made by mutual agreement between local authorities to deal with applications from a person living in one district who desires to move to another district and to build a house there for his own occupation. In such cases a licence may be issued by the authority in whose area the house is to be built on the understanding that the licence is chargeable

against the quota of the authority for the district in which the applicant at present lives. The issue of this licence should be shown in the records of the latter authority and not in those of the authority by whom it is actually issued. Such arrangements agreed between the authorities do not require the approval of the Department.

9. Every house in respect of which a licence is issued must be subject to a limit of building cost, and to a condition prescribing the maximum selling price and rent chargeable.

10. The figure included in the licence itself is the amount of expenditure authorized to be incurred in pursuance of the licence by the person to whom the licence is issued. In determining the figure to be included in the licence the local authority should have due regard to the cost of building Council houses in the district but should make suitable allowance for differences in size, for any special circumstances arising out of the cost of building on particular sites, e.g., building in stone to harmonize with the neighbouring village or when the cost of the land or its development is abnormal, or for the specification to which the house is proposed to be built or for any other differences in conditions which appear to them to be relevant.

It will indeed be desirable for the authority to give all possible encouragement to proposals for using alternative materials to those which are known to be scarce. By so doing they will diminish the drain upon materials required for their own houses. Similar considerations apply to the use of alternative fittings and equipment for the houses. Where such proposals are received and involve additional cost the authority should recognize this factor in fixing the amount of the licence.

11. There are circumstances in which it will be proper and desirable to issue a supplementary licence. The holder of the licence may be put to unavoidable additional expenditure between the time when the licence is issued and the completion of the house, e.g., there may be rises in the ruling rates of wages and materials or it may be found necessary or desirable to substitute more expensive materials or equipment during the building of the house.

Supplementary licences, where necessary, should be sought and issued before the works are completed, and the authority should take such appropriate action as they can to deal with this matter.

12. The approved maximum sale price is to be determined by the authority and should represent what in their opinion is the fair price for the completed house based on the cost of building, land, development and other costs incidental to building a house. When a supplementary licence is issued the Minister is advised that it is competent to the authority to reassess and restate the maximum selling price on the supplementary licence; a corresponding entry should be made in the Land Charges Register.

Attention is also directed to the provisions of section 43(1) and (5) of the Housing Act 1949.

## C O R R E S P O N D E N C E

## N.U.S. Report

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—Re Mr. F. W. B. Charles' letter in your issue of November 8, Mr. Charles concludes: "It is high time our own (i.e., British) architects faced up to the state of things in the Soviet Union even though it meant risking the disconcerting conclusion that to be an architect under capitalism is relatively a mug's game."

May I go on record as wanting to be one of the "mugs"? In other words, I prefer living in a house and designing a council house under capitalism to living in a concentration camp and designing another concentration camp under Communism.

I am, etc.,

GEOFFREY OWEN, JR.

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—In both Mr. Loweth's and Mr. Home's letter one can discern signs of genuine desire for correct information on conditions in the U.S.S.R., and for accurate comparison between the building achievements of that country and Britain.

As for the first, a great deal of factual information is available in this country. Until I became sufficiently interested in the Soviet Union to begin making serious enquiries on the subject, I had no idea of its existence. Incidentally, that is only two or three years ago, and if I were not such a "mug" or a "Gus," and had managed to learn Russian, I should have been able to read numerous untranslated technical journals as well. For these are also available.

Accurate comparison between Britain and the U.S.S.R. is not so easy. One reason is that the Soviet people do not share our scale of values. This even applies to building technique. For example, brickwork that is going to be covered up is, to our eyes, just "thrown up" by Soviet builders. But if, as in certain buildings, such as the Tashkent Opera House, high quality of brick finish is required, the Soviet craftsman has little to learn from his British comrade.

As another illustration: having been shown over a large Moscow hospital, that was most impressive as regards the humane and sensible treatment of patients, I asked our host if they would soon tackle the exterior paintwork and brickwork of the buildings, and lay out gardens such as we have surrounding some of our hospitals. The reply was, "We would like to, but we have rather a lot of more essential things to do first". Remembering the activity we had seen in building entire new cities, laying out public parks and gardens, to say nothing of the stupendous task of transforming millions of acres of steppe and desert into fertile land, I felt a little ashamed of the criticism implied in my question.

There are many things like hospital

gardens, good motor roads, shop-window dressing, and Paris models which they have not yet got round to in the Soviet Union. Some which they will never want to get round to, as, for example, the contrasts between East End and West End, or the style of architecture, for all its undoubted charm, of the recent South Bank Exhibition.

Their tradition is different from ours; their architecture is based on different social organization, and different social policy. All this tends to make comparison fallacious and even dangerous. The point is that Soviet society is moving, that, as one might expect thirty years after a revolution, their architecture is only now beginning to accommodate and reflect the needs and aspirations of a new society. Indeed, the entire country presents something more in the nature of a vast building site, than a finished product such as our country more nearly represents.

That is why an architect, undismayed by the apparent chaos of a large unfinished building project, should be better able than most to assess with a degree of fairness and accuracy, Soviet building standards, technique and all the rest. That is also why I should most heartily support any efforts Mr. Loweth is prepared to make to bring about his suggestion that 50 "English Architects" (may we have one or two Scots as well?) should tour Russia. It could do nothing but good both in the architectural world, and in the wider sphere, mentioned by Mr. Loweth, of preserving peace. On that point at any rate, British architects will find their Soviet colleagues completely at one with them; and, if my experience is anything to go by, there will also be many other topics in which agreement will far outweigh our at present exaggerated differences.

I am, etc.,

F. W. B. CHARLES.

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—I have read with greatest interest your comment on the N.U.S. report as well as your comment on letter from F. W. B. Charles. I was glad to read in the letter of F. W. B. Charles "that it is high time our own architects faced up to the true state of things in the Soviet Union." I quite agree with this thought, but I am wondering why Mr. Charles does not realize it. Instead of giving an eyewitness account about the things he saw he comes with a number of rather untrustworthy Soviet figures on Moscow housing. He fails to mention that the officially built houses are only for party-members, or those whom the State want to privilege, not for common people. He fails to mention that much of the material for building is fetched from other parts of the Soviet Union, amongst them the occupied Baltic countries Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, which are suffering heavily under

lack of accommodation. He fails to mention that because the Soviet heavy industry (preparations for the third world war) is in priority, there is a lack of building materials. It seems to me that this Mr. Charles has only tried to make a cheap pro-communist propaganda, which is unworthy of a true gentleman.

I am, etc.,

PETER E. PETERS.

## The Evening Student

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—The massive programme of Intermediate and Final Testimonies of Study, introduced in January this year, may have one unanticipated effect on the career of the student who is endeavouring to qualify, through the medium of the evening school.

Assuming that five years may be necessary for the completion of the Intermediate Testimonies, together with the other study which is necessary for the written examination, and four years for similar work for the Final Examination, it would seem obvious that a youth of eighteen, faced by the prospect of nine years' study plus two years' national service, might well be advised to follow another and much less laborious course, i.e., to wait an additional year and present himself for the Special Final.

It would be interesting to learn how teachers responsible for evening courses and also the Board of Architectural Education view this possibility.

I am, etc.,

ERIC BROWN.

## Planning

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—M. R. Fletcher undoubtedly owes you a debt of gratitude in allowing him to absorb half a page of your issue of 22-11-51 purely for letting off steam.

I trust that M. R. F. is, by now, feeling very much better and not a little shy about having given vent to what is, for the most part, utter nonsense.

Could it be, I wonder, that M. R. F. has recently been refused planning permission for some project? And does M. R. F. live his life entirely at the mercy of the slightest diversionary whim, or does he attempt to have some sort of plan to follow as an aim in life?

I am, etc.,

ALEXANDER FURNESS.

## Scale Royalties

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

SIR,—In the second Leader of your issue of November 15, you end up by suggesting that in addition to "scale fees" there must also be some kind of "scale royalties" to cover cases where an Architect's design is repeated many times over.

There is such a scale in existence. I sat on an *ad hoc* committee with Frederick Gibberd and others in 1946 (I think) which prepared it.

I am, etc.,

RAGLAN SQUIRE.

## LIBRARY NOTES

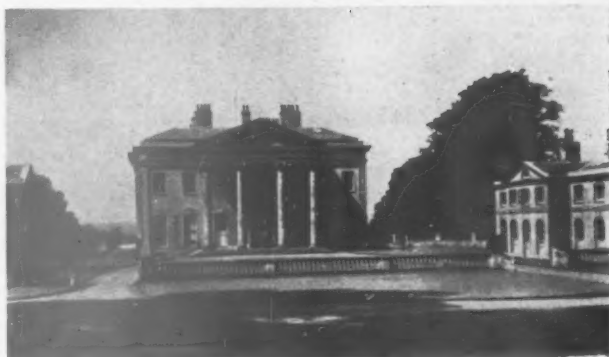
## The Age of Wren

By Ralph Dutton. Batsford. 42s.

SEVERAL books have appeared recently on Wren, and this is the best of them, if only because it takes account of the monumental work done by the Wren Society and because it deals not only with Wren as an individual but as the fountainhead of an architectural school. It also has some magnificent, highly instructive illustrations and in general is a slightly production; it is, therefore, the greater pity that it is marred by some unavoidable misprints and that there are a few slips both in the text and in the captions. *Bletchington*, for example, not *Bletchingley*, was the country living held by Wren's brother-in-law, and Vanbrugh's Kingsweston House was never in Somerset, is now within the City and County of Bristol, and was in Gloucestershire when built. It is also a pity that the book has no bibliography.

Within the compass of a comparatively short text Mr. Dutton traces the career of Wren and is well aware of important non-architectural influences that affected his career. He brings out such important points as Wren's fondness for domes (for the most part never built) and the crucial significance, for an architect endowed with so ruthless and original mind, of the chance to build on a virgin site such as that of Chelsea Hospital; Greenwich, by way of contrast, is essentially conditioned by the buildings previously on the spot. The book is notable in that it does belated and excellent justice to such contemporaries and collaborators of Wren as Hooke and Hugh May, but too much is claimed for Wren and not enough for Vanbrugh in connection with the Orangery at Kensington.

To my mind the most interesting part of the book is the long concluding section that deals with the followers of Wren who were still for the most part of the Baroque and not yet of the Palladian school. Many of their buildings, among them the Buckingham House that went before Buckingham Palace, have now disappeared, but Mr. Dutton makes it amply clear that the era of the great classical country house was well under way by the end of the 17th century, before Vanbrugh or the Palladians. He ends with a good section, and particularly lovely illustrations, dealing with Gibbs; he does not, however, bring out the descent of the Radcliffe camera from the great mausoleum of Charles I designed by Wren to stand at the East end of St. George's Chapel at Windsor, but never in fact built. Nor is his account of the post-Wren Baroque school entirely complete, for he leaves out a considerable amount of work in the smaller places of the West Country such as Bradford-on-Avon and makes no mention of Strahan of Bristol, whose



N.B.R.  
Hale House, Hampshire. Entrance by Thomas Archer, 1715. Garden  
Front altered by Henry Holland, 1770.  
(Reproduced from "The Age of Wren," Batsford.)

interesting work in Bristol and Bath is (or was before 1940) of a markedly Baroque or even Rococo character. There is, however, an exceedingly interesting section on the often neglected work of the late 17th century in Scotland, and the legend of Wren's authorship of Kilmainham Hospital at Dublin is effectively dissipated in favour of Sir William Robinson. Wren is, perhaps, the only English architect who has become so much of a legend that he is credited with an impossibly large number of buildings. The many correct attributions in this book will do much to put things in perspective.

## English Medieval Sculpture

By Arthur Gardner. Cambridge. 55s.

THIS is a revision, with some textual alteration and many more illustrations, of the author's "Handbook" of 1935. It has been possible to give the results of further knowledge and research, and the illustrations, now 683 in number and a magnificent record of the subject, include such items as photographs of the Westminster effigies only obtainable at the time of their exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum soon after the late war. The text remains, however, less full than in Prior and Gardner's pioneering work of 1912; one misses, for instance, the point that cross-legged knights' effigies are found at Dorchester (Dorset) from dates as late as about 1375-1400.

In his sections on the sculpture of the Gothic period the author brings out the distinction between the sculpture which is "architectural" in the sense of being part of a completely thought-out design, and that of effigies, alabasters, and misericords where it is

more divorced from the structure, though not from the artistic style, of buildings. He also has something to say on the extent to which exterior sculpture on medieval churches was painted. It is clear enough, in particular from traces discovered on the West front at Wells, that façades of major importance were completely covered over with a creamy wash to protect the stone from the weather, and also had coloured backgrounds to their statues and many of the details of those statues picked out in colour and gilding. It seems probable that such treatment was common on the greater churches, but Mr. Gardner does not explain whether it was applied to the humbler parish churches as well. What little evidence I have been able to consult from illuminated manuscripts is not very helpful on this point, but it suggests far less exterior colour than on interior features which were certainly coloured in a lavish way. A plain colourwash may well have been almost universal both for carving and wall surfaces, as this would have served an important structural purpose. We can also be reasonably sure that much of colour was put on exterior heraldry, for coats of arms are meaningless without tinctures. But I think there must still be some doubt on how far the smaller churches could afford to colour their exterior sculpture wholesale. Constant renewal alone would have been a heavy expense, to say nothing of the initial cost.

Taken as a whole, Mr. Gardner's work is a most valuable record, and its illustrations alone make it the most worth consulting of all modern works on its own topic. Here and there some slips creep into the captions. Abbotsham and Branton, for instance, are in Devon, not Cornwall, and William Canynges the younger of Bristol died in 1474, not 1490.

BRYAN LITTLE.

## Sweden Builds

By G. E. Kidder Smith, A.I.A. The Architectural Press. 45s.

SWEDISH architecture is not quite so fashionable as it was and new Swedish architecture is certainly not so good as that produced in the 'thirties. Furthermore, Swedish architecture is among the best documented in the world. There are several first-class picture books on the subject. These books make the mouth water and perhaps give a somewhat false impression of the country as a whole. Not every building in Sweden is good architecture, but a great many are. One rarely sees a really bad modern building there. Many are dull but few offend, however small, however temporary or however cheaply they are constructed. In this country we have only just succeeded in establishing a thin trickle of good design; in Sweden a broad stream of good design, not only of architecture but for manufactured articles as well, has been flowing for years. This does not mean that you cannot buy badly designed things in Sweden for the shops are half full of them. But they are also half full of well-designed things. Apart from the falling off in standards of Swedish architecture now so apparent to the visitor the reason for the unfashionableness of Sweden is partly due to the fact that the whole world now knows more about Swedish architecture than it does about the contemporary architecture of any other country. The war years did not entirely stop building in Sweden and by 1945 many schemes were waiting to be illustrated in the world's architectural weeklies. That phase is over now and very little interesting work has since appeared. It is only natural that Mr. Kidder Smith, perhaps the leading architectural photographer of the day, should record Swedish architecture in his own particular way even if he is a little late. He could not well have been earlier for he is still a young man. His pictures are excellent. It is a pity that he found it necessary to include nearly eighty photographs taken by others. Although most of them are good some have been published before, and in a photographer's book this does not seem to be quite fair.

The part of the book which will be least familiar to readers is the section on traditional building, which includes some of the best photographs. The few coloured plates are first class and give a very good impression of the actual appearance of buildings in a country where colour is used far more freely than it is here.

The text, apart from an interesting essay on land policy by Sven Markelius, is poor stuff and consists mainly of overpadded captions. I found myself counting the pages on which the word integration did not appear. Mr. Kidder Smith was re-

sponsible for the layout, but if I were as good a photographer as he is I would not trouble about writing the text or doing the layout. The book is printed in Stockholm where, for some extraordinary reason that no one seems to understand, it costs far more than it does in England.

GONTRAN GOULDEN.

## Pre-stressed Concrete

WITH the arrival of prestressed concrete, building technique has gone another step farther on the road towards development of methods and materials whose inner working leads to exterior shapes more and more remote from the easily apprehended and understood by the non-specialist by association only. For the architect, therefore, it becomes more and more difficult to arrive at certain aesthetic values from an expression of the structural function of the elements of construction he uses and the intellectual approach of the early functionalists will have to give way to a return to a more sensory approach where the structure becomes the servant to the conception of the designer. But the structure will only fulfil this rôle of a good servant if the master understands its capabilities and limits.

The "First Report on Prestressed Concrete," published September, 1951 (Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s 6d), assists in this understanding.

In its full implications it will only be of real value to the structural engineer, but to the architect who has a basic knowledge of the meaning of prestressed concrete it will give a further insight into the problems which face the engineer in the design of prestressed structures and the contractor who carries these out.

It gives first the necessary specification data on materials already invaluable to the architect, dealing with the aggregate and the steel. Here, significantly, the permissible stresses appear lower for thicker reinforcement than for the thinner variety. The much higher values for Young's Modulus than those we were accustomed to are interesting, so is the fact that design must make allowance for different stages, including the handling prestressed units may be subjected to.

Different kinds of possible failure are to be considered according to the uses the prestressed structure is intended for, allowing for failure of either the steel or the concrete with and without elastic deformation preceding the failure to any appreciable extent. Design data to comply with all possible cases still seem to be difficult to lay down. The report makes reference to a number of papers published on the subject. From data actually given one can infer that permissible bending moments are about three to four times those in ordinary concrete. Further design data give an insight into the process of prestressing by referring to

the effect of shrinkage in the concrete with resulting loss in tension, the creep in steel and the elastic shortening of the concrete at the transfer of the prestress. Again of interest are the different considerations when pre-tensioning or post-tensioning. From the precautionary notes in connection with prestressing curved members the action of reinforcement in these becomes more evident and the effect of indented wires is of extreme importance as it results in a shortening of the hardening time required for bondage, but, this seems of interest to the designer, it also makes shorter prestressed members possible while, on the other hand, there is a reduction in the ultimate stress and a somewhat greater strain which in turn would reduce the prestressing tension.

Further notes refer to such items as the methods of grouting in post-tensioned wires, care must be taken in applying the tension and in releasing the tensioning appliance, and finally a description of the behaviour of prestressed concrete under load. The inserted sheet of stress-strain diagrams is of interest to anyone who can read a meaning into diagrams of this sort, but then, a basic knowledge—and interest—must be assumed, but to any architect equipped with this this booklet will be of valuable assistance in the understanding of prestressed concrete, and it makes one anxious to read most of the papers referred to on page 20 of the report, particularly Nos. 1 and 6.\*

(1) Abeles, P. W.—*Principles and Practice of Pre-stressed Concrete*. (Crosby, Lockwood & Son, Ltd., 1949.)

(6) King, J. W. H.—*A Fundamental Approach to Pre-stressed Concrete Design*. ("The Structural Engineer," Vol. XXIX No. 1, January, 1951.)

H. W. R.

## Landscape Architecture

Edited by Lester Collins and Thomas Gillespie, Department of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

THE Department of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, has played a large part in the building up of a system of education and training of landscape architects which is the envy of us on this side of the Atlantic. This book of designs by people who are trained there is published in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the department. The standard of their work is very high, contemporary in thought and accomplished in technique. The work of such landscape architects as Thomas Church and others is, of course, well known in this country, but this book shows that there is a large and flourishing school of designers following in their footsteps. There is a marked absence, with one or two exceptions, of the drearily monumental kind of design which was universal 50 years ago. Indeed, if there is a fault amongst the newer work, it is of excessive desire to be original and to think up shapes which no one has used before.

The book is well produced. I think



WELSHPOOL NURSERY AND INFANTS' SCHOOL  
H. CARR, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., County Architect, Montgomeryshire

# HOPE'S WINDOWS

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD  
SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM, AND 17 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1



## SHOPFITTING CRAFTSMANSHIP

FREDK.  
**SAGE**  
& CO LTD

TELEPHONE : HOLBORN 7822 (10 LINES)

**HOLBORN HALL · GRAY'S INN ROAD · LONDON W.C.1**  
and at GLASGOW · BELFAST · BRUSSELS · JOHANNESBURG & BUENOS AIRES

AN interesting feature of the above Vestibule Entrance to the new store of Messrs. Marshall & Snelgrove (Warwick House) Ltd., Birmingham, is the semi-circular screen inset with glass display cases which divides the main store from the entrance doors. The work is constructed in a combination of bleached timbers, glass and silver bronze, and was carried out under the direction of the Architects :—Messrs. North & Partners.



the writing is not up to the standard of the designs. Some of it is infected with that Whitmanesque prose-poetry which encourages the belief that American is a different language. The illustrations are in photogravure, which is very unsuitable for garden photographs, often making it difficult to see the green thought behind the black shade.

PETER SHEPPEARD.

### Climate and Town Districts: Consequences and Demands

By Ernst Egli. Erlenbach, Zurich. 38s.

OUR towns and villages have, with few exceptions, been distributed over the earth's surface according to the strategic, economic and technical conditions prevailing before the middle of the last century. The conditions have so changed since then that the location of many towns has lost its sense, and instead of facing up to this fact we are still trying to patch up the legacy of our forefathers. This is the vast problem with which Dr. Ernst Egli is chiefly concerned. "The future," he writes, "must free town planning from the continentalisms and Europeanisms binding the imagination to-day. Europe is an antique . . . and new peoples are awakening in search of better and more appropriate town forms. It is our wish to contribute as far as possible to that awakening."

It is, I suppose, a noble task, and even if the old world is to become a kind of antique junk heap, one cannot help being relieved to find that Dr. Egli does not hesitate to pick out a few choice bits to serve as an exemplar for the world of to-morrow. And his selection is chiefly interesting because he is more concerned with the climatic and topographical conditions which have so overwhelmingly dictated the pattern of towns than he is with mere antiquity. But Dr. Egli is none the less a Utopian, who sees his cities of the future set far beyond that narrow band north of the Tropic of Cancer in which most of the world's population now lives. His cities are designed for tropical and arctic zones, because "modern technical means of air-conditioning and of insulation would make it possible to build agreeable houses of European or American type even in the glaring desert steppe."

It is, of course, no doubt true that with the aid of science one could build an agreeable house in most parts of this globe, but it is not at all clear why one should do so. It may be that this book is written in anticipation of the great steps that one day may be taken to develop the so-called uninhabitable parts of the globe; though I have always imagined, and hoped, that the first step would involve some scientifically devised climatic changes to make such habitation desirable, and if I am right, the carefully prepared plans to protect the inhabitants from arctic cold and equatorial heat would be unnecessary.

These criticisms, even if they seem

fundamental, do not detract from the value of the conscientious research that has gone into this book. There is in it a great deal that is significant and important to the student of town planning. Unfortunately, although an English translation has been provided in parallel columns, some knowledge of German is desirable. The subject is not an easy one, and even if much has been lost in translation, there is no excuse for a sentence like this: "It is only the entire organism of its characteristic, typical, and somehow related parts that specifies the fundamental structure of a town, that gives us the cue to the idea represented behind its spatial aspect." This may sound impressive, but it makes very little impression on the mind of this critic.

CECIL STEWART.

### The Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood

A Short Account of Its History and Architecture

By John Summerson. L(ondon).C.C., 1951, 1s, by post 1s 1½d.

THE L.C.C. since the war has become the administrative trustee of Kenwood, or, as it is officially called, The Iveagh Bequest. In addition to the extensive work of repair and the re-opening of the house to the public the Council has now published a revised guide and history. It has been written by John Summerson, and both the author and the Council are to be congratulated on the result.

The booklet is not long—some 23 pages of text—but it is very readable and contains just those things about which average visitors ask questions and, for those whose memories and knowledge are wider, there is enough to remind them of the essential facts with bibliographical notes for further reading or reference.

The booklet is divided into two parts; the first connected with the history of the mansion and its development at the hands of successive and wealthy owners who, with the aid of Robert Adam and some later architects, altered and brought about the present state. The long negotiations and frustrations which ultimately led to the great bequest of the first Lord Iveagh in 1927 are also outlined. The second part is in the form of a brief descriptive guide to which the visitor can refer as he goes round the grounds and the house, with notes on the architectural features of the several parts. The pictures of the Bequest will be described in a separate catalogue, now in preparation and which it is to be hoped will shortly be published.

Illustrations are provided by means of photographs and plans and some reproductions of a number of Adam's original drawings with some other contemporary engravings of the exterior—12 illustrations in all.

The whole production is attractive, with sound typography and layout, without frills at variance with the sub-

ject; it is a welcome addition to the handbooks which should always go with our public monuments—documents that are often so mixed in quality and production—because in this instance it has the right approach to the reader—it is neither over his head nor does it "live down to him."

S. R. P.

### British Furniture Today

By Ernő Goldfinger. 7½in x 5in, cloth, 68 pages with 98 photographs; 16 pages of text. Published by Alec Tiranti. 7s 6d.

THIS is the 18th volume of a series called "Chapters in Art"; chapters somewhat arbitrarily chosen, for it is difficult to see any plan, or common denominator of the subjects which range from the sensualities of Indian Sculpture to the austerities of what must surely be the least expressive and obtrusive of Arts—"Built-in Furniture in Great Britain." Withal, the series is an enterprising one and there have been notable contributions such as "The Modern Potter."

This volume, which is nicely produced though rather conservative in page layout, as others in the series, consists largely of photographs which form a quite representative selection of the most interesting designs made in this country in the past years. Although some designers might have been more fully represented, it is difficult to think of any serious omissions and to anyone seeking an impression of progressive ideas on furniture in this year 1951, these examples would give instruction and pleasure. Not so the introduction, which though setting out to describe "the aims of modern furniture design," in no way does so; but consists of a few bald, unqualified, unconnected statements, a quotation from the Swedish book "Standing and Sitting Posture" and some useless diagrams. There is some information but insufficient to be of use to a designer and irrelevant for the general reader.

Apart from the timely distinction drawn by the author between "modern" and "contemporary," there is nothing of value in this introduction, which dismisses most of the furniture of the world and of every period except our own, as having been designed for a privileged class concerned only with appearances "derived from the five Orders" (1), or, in the case of chairs, only with ceremonial-comfort has never been considered until to-day; now mass production makes it available inexpensively to everyone; but the examples (with some exceptions), largely of special, individual and "custom-built" character, belie the author's sentiments. One is glad his eye and heart are at variance, for the illustrations are well chosen, but one regrets the summary of the development of modern furniture and the

designer's ideals, which might have formed the preface, and raised the work from a pleasant picture book to at least (in the publisher's own words) — "a concise monograph."

### Lettering Alphabets for Draughtsmen, Architects, Artists, Advertisement Designs, Students and All Craftsmen in Letters

By Alfred Bastien. 5th Edition, completely revised and reset, published by the Typographical Centre. Price 42s. 188 pp.

**T**AKING as a standard Sir Francis Meynell's classic, "The Typography of Newspaper Advertisements," Benn, 1929, this new edition of Lettering Alphabets is a very good book. Mr. Bastien is among those to whom we owe a debt for the marked improvement of typography, and his selection of alphabets covers a very wide range with the minimum number of founts that might be considered obsolete.

Typographers to-day are key men, and have to be both artists and technicians. Hardly any two jobs are alike, and a wide variety of types are required to express the particular character of each. Mr. Bastien offers this variety. Some of the alphabets have names that are quite beautiful, e.g., "Fatima," "Boul Mich," "Lettres Ombrees," and "Tea Chest." Alas, the letters are not always quite so beautiful. The price of the book seems somewhat high.

### International Glossary of Housing and Town Planning Terms

Edited by H. J. Spivak. International Federation of Housing and Town Planning. Price £1.

**I**N preparing the 2nd edition of this excellent book, Mr. Spivak had the assistance of the following British planners: Mr. Percy Marshall, Mr. D. H. Compton, Miss S. Cox and Mr. Colquhoun, all at the time members of the M.O.T.C.P. Technical Division. Individual contributors also included

Sir George Pepler, Professor Holford, Mr. Arthur Ling and Dr. E. A. Gutkind. Spanish has now been added to the English, French, German and Italian of the 1st edition published between the wars.

The layout and typography are a model of their kind and the book should be in the hands of all translators of technical planning literature.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

*Carpentry & Joinery Intermediate*, by A. E. Bridgewood. Published by George Newnes, Ltd. Price 35s.

*New Towns—Their Challenge & Opportunity*, by L. E. White. Published by the National Council of Social Service. Price 4s 6d.

*Building Quantities*, by James H. Anderson. 2nd Edition. Published by Edward Arnold & Co. Price 10s 6d.

*Medieval Sculpture*, by A. L. Gardner. Published by Cambridge University Press. Price 55s.

*Bricklaying—Skill & Practice*, by Dalzell Townsend. Published by Technical Press. Price 24s.

*Plastics & Building*, by E. F. Mactaggart and H. H. Chambers. Published by Pitman Publishers. Price 60s.

*Foundations for Houses & Other Structures*, by W. H. Elgar. Published by Architectural Press. Price 12s 6d.



photo: J. E. H. Harrison and Robert Potter.

Bridge over canal in north-east Polder. Built about 1949/50 in reinforced concrete. Bridges over the canals in this area (reclaimed since 1947) are all standardized for the two widths of main and branch canals. The bridge illustrated is over the main canal. Tubular steel balustrade with channel section handrail.

SINGAPORE

KUALA LUMPUR

PENANG

IPOH

MALACCA

PORT SWETTENHAM

PORT DICKSON

SEREMBAN

TELOK ANSON

MEDAN (SUMATRA)

SALISBURY

BULAWAYO

LUSAKA

**MALAYA**

**SUMATRA**

**S. RHODESIA**

*With 130 YEARS* of trading experience behind us, we offer the services of our Building & Constructional Materials Department

*to Manufacturers interested in these markets and to Architects, Contractors and Others who have Building problems to solve.*

**GUTHRIE & CO LTD**

Established 1821 (Incorporated in the Colony of Singapore)

**52-54, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.**

**and GUTHRIE & CO. (RHODESIA) LIMITED**  
(Incorporated in Southern Rhodesia)

## Furniture for Special Needs

Certain places of importance, such as offices, hotels and showrooms, need and deserve special furniture. Heal's are happy to undertake this work and a specific example is shown in this photograph. We can either work to your own plans or can design and produce complete furnishing and decoration schemes in our own studio. In either case we shall try to interpret your ideas as sympathetically as possible and we hope that our long experience of working to architects' plans may prove helpful to you.



The Board Room, Messrs. Abbot Duplicate Book Co. Ltd., Kings Langley, the well-known printers, showing the furniture recently designed and supplied by Heal's Contracts Ltd. The table is in two parts and is of elm and cherry-mahogany with bleached mahogany mouldings on the legs. The chairs are covered in blue hide and the rust Wilton carpet has a blue spot design. The curtains are of pale blue brocade with wooden pelmets.

**HEAL'S CONTRACTS LTD**

196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 1666

TELEGRAMS: FOURPOSTER, RATH, LONDON

# Wardle

## FLOODLIGHTS



Round types for regular or projector type lamps. Swivel baseplates for mounting in any position.



Dual-focus type of high efficiency for gasfilled lamps, or projector lamps in cap up or cap down positions. Swivel baseplates for mounting in any position.



Rectangular types for mercury discharge, sodium discharge, and tubular line-filament lamps.

The types illustrated typify the wide range of Wardle Floodlights, suitable for all kinds of decorative and useful indoor and outdoor illuminations in factories, rail and other yards, parking grounds sports arenas and so on. Made in the same factory as "Primalux" directional lighting units, "Workslite" industrial lighting reflectors and "Maxheat" Oval tubular electric heaters.

Full details by return from . . .

**THE WARDLE ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED**  
OLD TRAFFORD, MANCHESTER, 16.

# ..and Now Laymatt Corkstone

AMERICA'S FINEST  
INSULATED PLASTIC FLOOR  
WHICH NEEDS NO SPECIALIST LABOUR

Here's the best news yet for architects and builders. From America comes a plastic floor which can be laid by anyone handy with a trowel... tested and proved during more than fifteen years' service in U.S. Navy vessels, trains, buses, public buildings, laboratories, factories, banks, stores, hospitals, houses, etc. It's completely fireproof, jointless, waterproof, resilient and easy on the feet and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Grease and oil resistant, it will withstand medium acids. Can be constantly washed and will take any floor polish. Hard wearing and tough, it will stand up to trucking in factories and works. It does not crack, chip, or warp and is coloured right through. It can be laid over old or new floors and hardens overnight.

Laymatt Corkstone is new to this country and is just the job if you want the best that money can buy. Get all the details NOW!

**STANDARD LAYMATT**  
Where cost is a consideration, Standard Laymatt is still first favourite for laying over new or existing floors. Sturdy and attractive in finish, it gives permanent and complete protection against dampness and extremes of temperature.



Both LAYMATT CORKSTONE (in 100 lb. bags) and STANDARD LAYMATT (in 1 cwt. bags) are powder mixes. Fully detailed instructions ensure the success of every job. From 25/3 to 70/6 per bag.

★ This folder gives full details of Laymatt Floors. Write for your copy today.

LAYMATT makes old floors NEW .. and new floors BETTER

**THE LAYMATT FLOORING COMPANY**

Head Office:  
49, POOLE HILL, BOURNEMOUTH, 1, HANTS. (Tel.: 4857)

STOCKISTS AND INSTALLATION CONTRACTORS:  
ALDERSON & WALKER LTD., 7 Town Street, Haverford, Nr. Leeds.

LONDON STOCKISTS:  
CONTRACTORS' MERCHANTS LTD.,  
574 Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.8.  
The following Builders' Merchants are recent additions to our Agents' List:  
J. C. ANNEAR & CO. LTD., Penryn, Cornwall.  
CHAPMAN & SON, LTD., 88-89 Tamworth Road, Croydon, Surrey.  
CORNISH MINES SUPPLIES LTD., West Hill, St. Austell, Cornwall.  
DEVON TRADING CO. LTD., Queen St., Station Yard, Exeter, Devon.  
JOHN DEWHURST, Fyde Road, Preston, Lancs.  
H. J. HOLT LTD., Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Hants.  
HENRY MOAT & SONS LTD., Atom House, 57-59 Lowther St., Carlisle.  
HENRY MOAT & SONS LTD., Atom House, Rutherford Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.  
SHARPE & FISHER LTD., Pittville Street, Cheltenham.  
R. H. SMITH & SONS LTD., Acocks Green, Birmingham, 27.  
G. R. WATSON & SON, Leven, near Hull, Yorkshire.

# News of the BUILDING INDUSTRY

MR. DAVID ECCLES, M.P., the Minister of Works, was the guest of the president and officers of the L.M.B.A. at a private luncheon party in the Dorchester on Monday, November 26.

With Mr. Eccles were Sir Harold Emerson, Sir Nicolas de Villiers, Mr. H. H. Montgomerie, Mr. A. J. Filer and his private secretary.

**THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS** has recently published a book setting out the educational facilities now available to the industry and suggestions for extending and improving them. ("A Survey of Technical Education in the Building Industry," price 2s 6d, post free.)

At the present time the training of building apprentices is looked after by the National Joint Apprenticeship Scheme for the Building Industry, under which attendance at technical colleges is compulsory throughout the period of the indentures. But the wide range of opportunities for promotion (available at craft and foreman level) to the supervisory and managerial grades makes it essential that facilities for training and technical education should not stop there.

It is in order to present as full a picture as possible of the educational facilities and activities in the Building Industry that this survey has been undertaken. The book, which is the first of its kind ever to be published, may be obtained from the National Federation of Building

Trades Employers, 82, New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

**PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PIPES** in a 700ft length of 48in trunk main are to be laid as an experiment by the Metropolitan Water Board from the Ashford Common works. The estimated cost is £10,800.

**THE MODEL BUILDING BY-LAWS** are still under revision by a committee representing local authorities and other bodies. Considerable progress is expected during the next few months; meanwhile the date on which existing by-laws would have lapsed is postponed once again and by-laws now operative remain in force until December 31, 1952.

## UNDERPINNING THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, ASTLEY, WARWICKSHIRE

(See picture below).

The Church, rebuilt on the old Saxon foundations in the 14th Century, consisted of a large Nave, central Tower and Chancel. The original central Tower now remains at the West end, and a new Chancel was added in the 17th Century.

A problem arose when it was found necessary to develop the valuable seams of coal lying under the Church in a vast pillar estimated to contain nearly £2,000,000 worth of good coal immediately accessible to the adjoining workings lying at a depth of some 500 yards and opening up a portion beyond the pillar which was otherwise cut off.

The Nave walls have a thickness of about four feet at the foundation giving a loading of 1.2 tons per square foot on the ground, but the Tower gives a loading of 2.5 tons per square foot.

The approximate subsidence resulting from the extraction of the first coal seam would be 2ft 3in on the surface, and it has been established that horizontal compressional forces will be set up directly over the gob. So the problem is to deal with these in a sub-foundation acting independently of the superstructure by an isolation layer.

The mining surveyors have agreed that no major faulting is likely in the area, but apart from these horizontal ground pressures the foundation had to be capable of withstanding local settlement produced by minor faulting, and variations in the subsoil strata have to be taken care of in the design of the foundation.

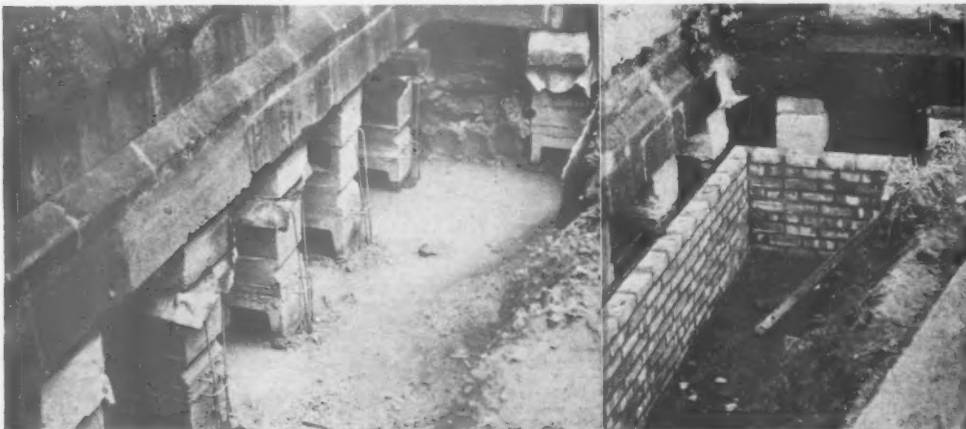
A system of underpinning by means of a reinforced concrete grid suitably tied was found to be the only means to resist such ground movement. A direct underpinning system was found to be possible by use of patented concrete blocks enabling the Church to be underpinned and carried upon a series of hollow concrete stools which are afterwards incorporated in the reinforced concrete grid. The beams of the grid were designed so that any portion would span twenty feet, and by this means bridge over local faulting or unevenness of sub-foundation settlement. Messrs. Pynford Limited co-operated in the production of special stools heavily reinforced, the larger of which on test withstood a loading of 100 tons each, and the maximum loading was limited to 20 tons per stool. The placing of these stools and the construction of the reinforced concrete beam has all been carried out from excavations outside the Church and in some cases to a distance of six feet under the wall.

Generally speaking the grid has been placed directly below the 14th Century foundations after removal of the old Saxon pitching.

The grid consists of beams the full width of the wall, 2ft 7in deep under the Nave and 3ft 1in deep under the Tower, cross tied through the centre of the Nave and with external bracing by diagonal members to avoid removal of the Chancel steps. Between the grid and the original foundation has been placed a thin membrane of bitumen so that movement of the raft from lateral forces can take place without corresponding disturbance to the fabric above.

The cills of the Nave are 13ft above the floor level, and the stonework up to this point is being grouted with a light hand pressure grouting pump.

The general contractors for the work are Messrs. G. E. & W. Wincott Ltd., Nuneaton, and the work is under the supervision of the Subsidence Consultant to the West Midlands Division of the National Coal Board, Harold Goldstraw, A.R.I.B.A., Stoke-on-Trent.



## THE EVOLUTION OF THE R.I.B.A. FORM OF CONTRACT

*Extracts from an address read at a General Meeting of Quantity Surveyors, held on November 21, at the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, by Mr. Howard A. Glose, M.A., Legal Adviser to the National Federation of Building Trades Employers.*

The evolution of the R.I.B.A. Contract has been the story of the realization of an idea to produce a standard form of building contract. The publication of the 1909 Form of Contract may perhaps be regarded as the date when the idea of the need of nationally accepted standard conditions of contract began to grow, but the idea of standard forms of contract is far older than that, though these were limited as to the district in which they were to be used and to the people who were entitled to use them.

The R.I.B.A. Contract represents the achievement of two distinct but closely related objects—that there should be standard conditions of building contract, and that these standard conditions should be mutual, that is to say, fair and reasonable to both parties. Though this proposition sounds simple, it is in the manner of its execution that the extent of the achievement should be measured.

The problem facing the authors of succeeding editions of the R.I.B.A. Contract has been to judge what at the time would be regarded as fair and reasonable by the ordinary practitioner in the industry. There have always been surveyors, architects, builders and others who have had the clearest ideas as to what should be the respective rights and duties of the parties to a building contract. The authors of the R.I.B.A. Contract have regarded such persons as advisers only and have refrained from making the R.I.B.A. Contract an instrument of policy to impose practice which was not generally adopted at the time.

There is no doubt that in the middle of the last century builders were asked to accept obligations which were far from reasonable. It is always misleading to compare practice in former years with practice to-day, and attempt to draw conclusions on the progress made. If the architect required the builder to accept responsibilities which to-day would be regarded as quite unreasonable, it must be remembered that the builder on his side had far greater control over the labour he employed and to that extent such obligations may not have been so onerous. Nevertheless, in the 1860s, when the records of the predecessor of the National Federation begin, there was certainly little degree of mutuality in contracts for building works.

It was perhaps this lack of mutuality in contract agreements which mainly prompted the formation of the General Builders' Association. At any rate, that Association was deeply concerned with the Contract Question, and so far as I know it was the first attempt of a body of builders, representative of an area wider than just one town, to negotiate conditions of contract by united action. Membership of the Association never seems to have extended beyond the North of England and part of Scotland, and there appears to have been little or no contact with the London Builders' Society.

The report upon the Contract Question adopted by the General Builders' Association is extremely interesting, but it is evident that the authors were in advance of their time, and their views upon conditions of contract were not appreciated by the industry as a whole. The General Builders' Association, through lack of financial support, ceased to func-

tion in the early seventies and over 30 years were to elapse before a national association of builders succeeded in negotiating a form of contract with the R.I.B.A.

The efforts of the General Builders' Association to negotiate a standard form of contract failed, but their work had not been in vain. In 1870 the London Builders' Society succeeded in agreeing a form of contract with the R.I.B.A., presumably for use in London, and it seems that when the national organization of builders was re-formed in 1878 under the title of the National Association of Master Builders of Great Britain, that body adopted the Builders' Society form of contract. The demand for a new form of contract increased, but the stumbling block to agreement seems to have been the scope of the arbitration clause and the question of quantities forming part of the contract. A long struggle ensued, and the R.I.B.A. and the National Federation issued their own forms of contract, but it was not until 1903 that a settlement was finally reached through the mediation of the Institute of Builders.

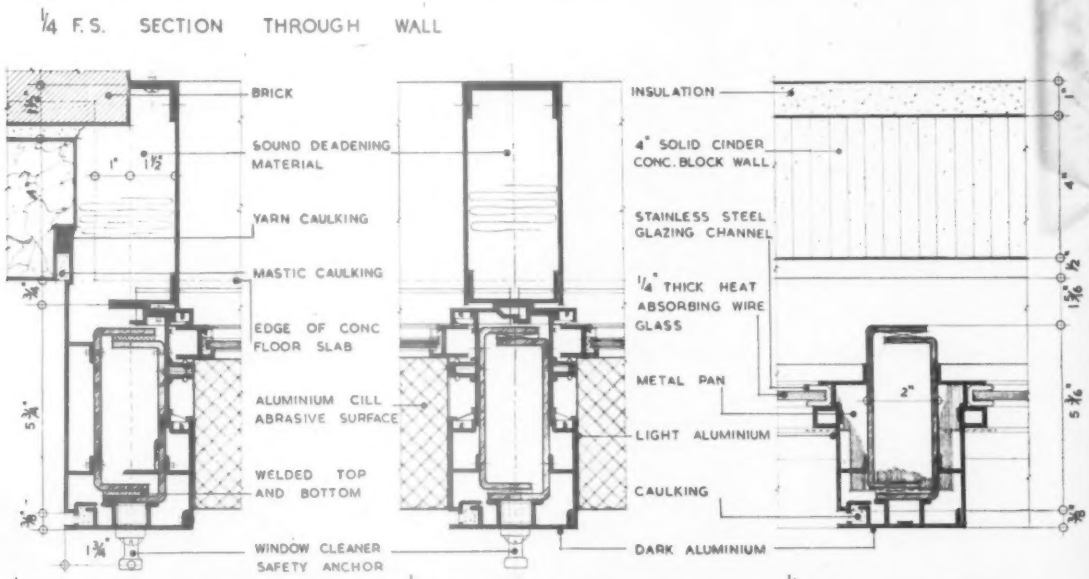
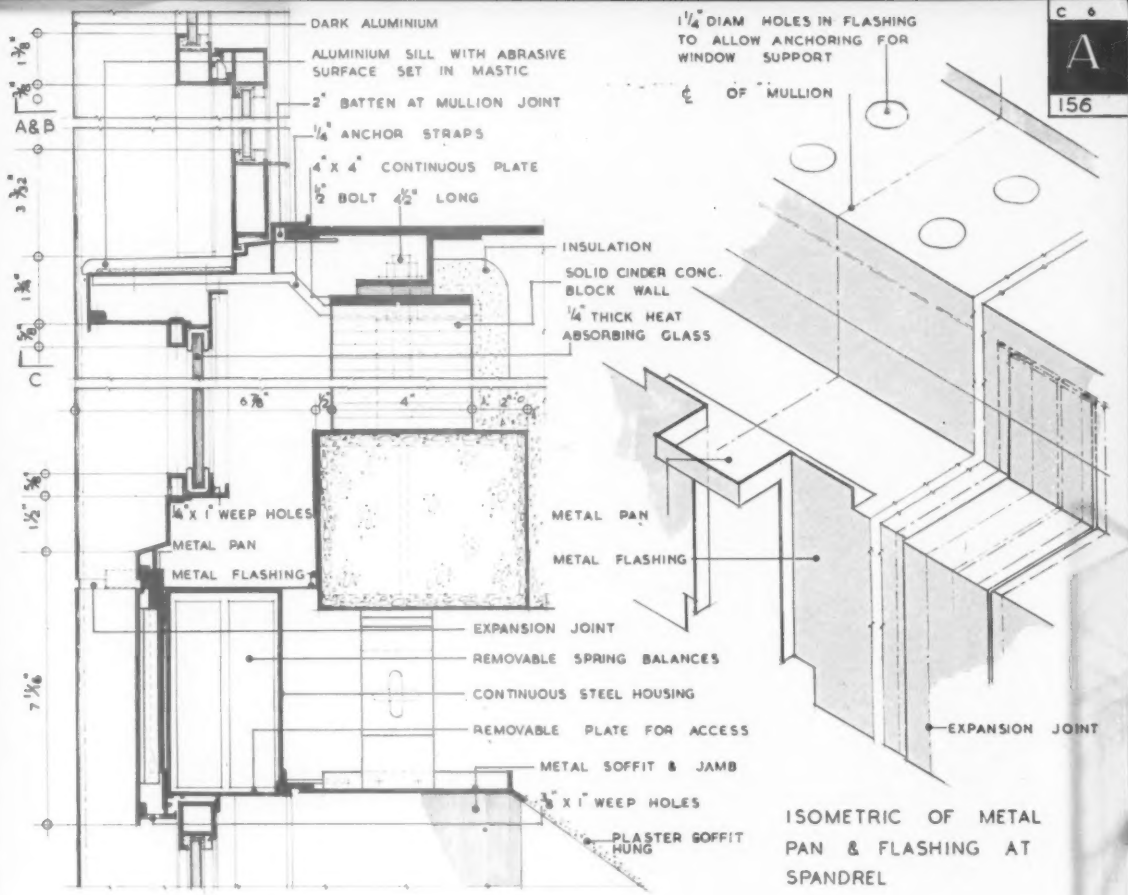
In that year a form of contract was issued "under the sanction of the R.I.B.A. and in agreement with the Institute of Builders and the National Federation of Building Trades Employers of Great Britain and Ireland" as a condition of agreement the R.I.B.A. were prepared to withdraw the issue of their own form, and in future to issue only the form of contract mutually agreed upon, provided that the Institute of Builders and the Federation would adopt the same course. The publication of the 1903 Form of Contract represented a considerable step forward. So far as the conditions themselves were concerned, quantities, where provided, were to form part of the contract; but a number of matters were still left outside the scope of arbitration. The compromise was, however, acceptable, and the principle was recognized that any form of contract issued by the national bodies of Architects and Builders should be mutually agreed upon. There was, however, no intention on the part of either party to produce a standard form of contract for all building works. On the builders' side, the resolution approving the new form was followed by another designed to restrict the supply of the form to members only "with a view to preventing builders and contractors, not members of affiliated associations, obtaining the Contract Form." The contract agreement was regarded as a tangible benefit, which had been obtained as a result of a long struggle, and which should not be made available to those who were not federated. By 1908 the views of the builders had changed. The agreed or National Form of Contract, as it was called, was found to give general satisfaction. The resolution was rescinded, and it was agreed "that the most important thing was to extend the use of this Form of Contract in every direction and that the policy of restriction was under the circumstances a mistake." The idea that the agreed form should become the standard form of contract was beginning to take shape, and the Administrative Committee was instructed "to consider the desirability of approaching other societies of architects with a view to inducing them to adopt the National Form." It was decided also

to seek the support of the R.I.B.A. in a united effort to extend the use of the Form, and it was suggested—among other things—that there should be an appeal to Chairmen of Spending Committees on Local Bodies—there then follows in the minute the rather cryptic note "no use going to Town Clerks who are really our chief opponents." The R.I.B.A. were, however, not disposed to join in any campaign to extend the use of the National Form, and a subsequent minute records that "the R.I.B.A. cannot see their way to support us nor to reduce the cost of the forms."

With the builders in this frame of mind it came somewhat as a shock to them to learn that the R.I.B.A. proposed, without consultation, to amend Clause 30 of the agreed form of contract. The amendment proposed was of a technical nature resulting from a decision of the Courts and relating to the sufficiency of the architect's final certificate, but the action of the R.I.B.A. was interpreted by the builders as a breach of the undertaking that the conditions should be mutually agreed. It was insisted that the proposed amendment of Clause 30 should be formally presented for consideration by the Federation. This was in due course approved and the 1909 Form, which otherwise substantially reproduced the previous edition, was issued as the agreed form of contract.

The incident is important since it finally established the principle that the R.I.B.A. Form of Contract was to be an agreed form, but there was as yet little understanding, by either side, of the machinery of co-operation required to maintain this position. When the R.I.B.A. had proposed an amendment to Clause 30, the Federation had sought the views of their membership concerning any amendments that might be put forward on the builder's side. The enquiry produced no suggestions for amendment of the Agreed Form, and indeed the associations expressly deprecated any movement for amendment by the Federation. It is evident therefore that the conditions of the 1909 Form were in accord with the practice of the majority of architects and builders at that time, but it soon became apparent that the Form was inadequate to deal with changes in practice that were already taking place. At that time, however, the Federation was not disposed to open negotiations upon contractual problems which were not yet experienced by the majority, and upon which agreement was bound to be difficult. They were not prepared to jeopardize the substance of an agreed form of contract by insisting upon amendments to cover practice, the implications of which were not yet fully understood.

Dissatisfaction with the agreed conditions of contract grew under the stress of war conditions. When the period of reconstruction was reached in 1919 there was no form of contract generally acceptable to the industry as a whole and there was no established machinery through which the position could be remedied. The substance of agreed conditions of contract was forgotten for the shadow of momentary advantages. In December, 1919, the Federation gave notice to the R.I.B.A. to rescind the agreement of 1903 regarding the issues of an agreed form of

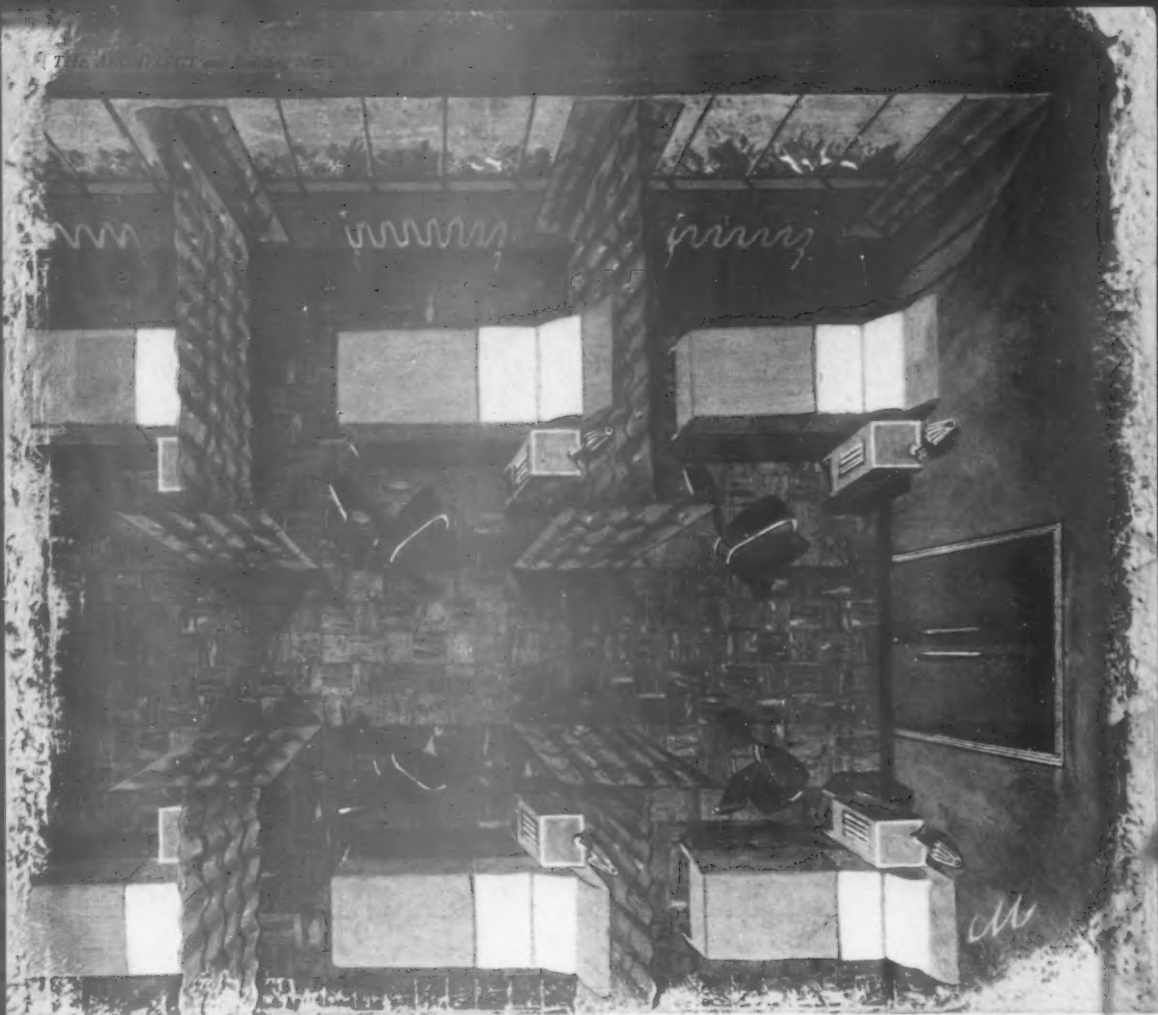


N.B. THIS SHEET TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH SHEET NO. A.154.



Ezra Stoller

WINDOW DETAILS: U.N.O. SECRETARIAT  
ARCHITECT: WALLACE K. HARRISON



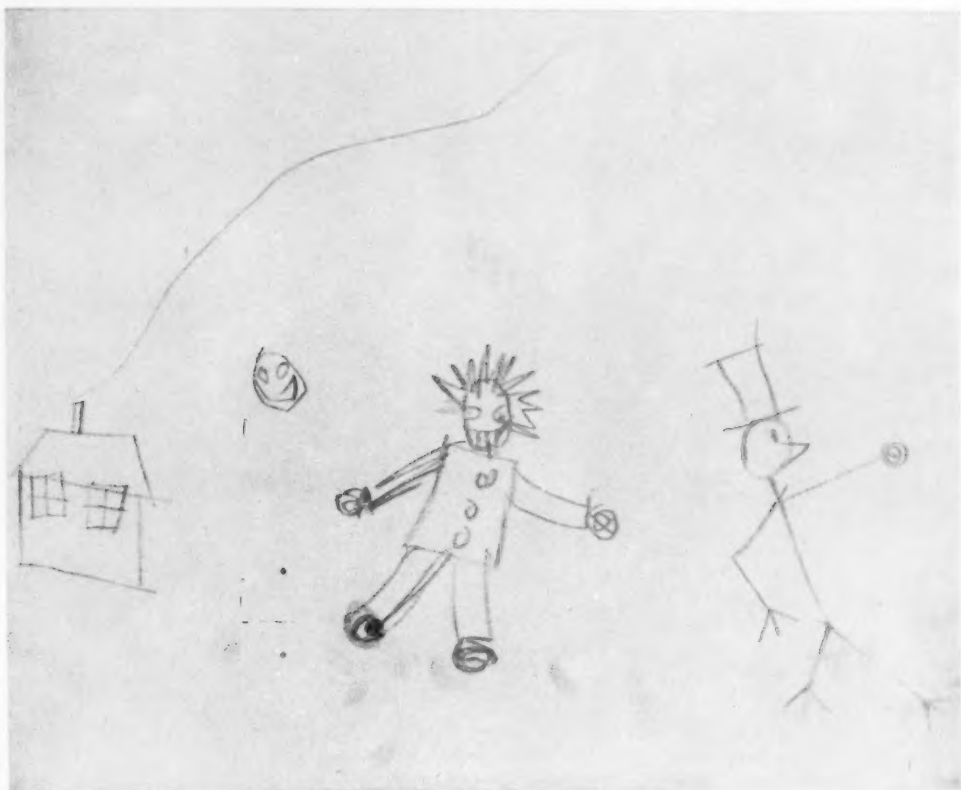
*Design for a floor in a Hospital Ward · From the original Collage by R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER*

In Hospitals, and all places where cleanliness is of first importance, Marley Floor Tiles provide the ideal flooring. They are quiet, non-slippery, resilient, durable, hygienic, waterproof and easy to clean. The wide range of colours permits the carrying out of colour schemes previously impracticable in Hospital work.



*The Marley Tile Co. Ltd., London Rd., Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent. Sevenoaks 2251-6*

**MARLEY**



*Scribbles and dirty stains, water, soap, grease, smoke, soot and acid (except Hydrofluoric) cannot harm the hard, brilliant, fire-finished surface of "VITROLITE." It is the modern, easily-cleaned glass facing for interior and exterior walls; made in these colours: Black, White, Green, Green Agate, Primrose, Turquoise, Egg Shell.*

**"VITROLITE"** is  $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick and is supplied in the following ashlar sizes: 10" x 15", 12" x 18", 15" x 15", 14" x 21"

Consult the Technical Sales and Service Department at St. Helens, Lancs., or Selwyn House, Cleveland Row, St. James's London, S.W.1. Telephone: St. Helens 4001; Whitehall 5672-6.



**PILKINGTON BROTHERS LIMITED**  
ST. HELENS . LANCASHIRE

"VITROLITE" is the registered trade mark of Pilkington Brothers Limited. Available through the usual trade channels.

contract. This was the period of the Building Code issued by the Federation and stated to be "in order to standardize contracts." The method by which it was then sought to secure standardization by acceptance of the Code was hardly likely to succeed. The appreciation of the need for standardization was, however, a definite step forward but it had yet to be learnt how and upon what basis standardization could be achieved. Actually, all the time an example of how this could be done was before the industry, and the permanent achievement of these years was not the Building Code, but the Standard Method of Measurement.

The break was not easy to remedy. The question of a form of contract reflecting the current practice of the trade had been confused with the problem of what, in the opinion of one section of the industry, the practice of the trade ought to be. The R.I.B.A. felt that the views expressed in the Building Code were so divergent from existing practice that they ought not to serve as a basis for discussion, but that the basis should be the 1909 form of contract. In 1922, a Contract Conference was held between representatives of architects, surveyors, builders and others, and the first step in unravelling the tangle was taken by the appointment of a joint drafting committee under independent chairmanship, with arrangements for reference of points of difficulty to Sir William MacKenzie, G.B.E., K.C., for final decision. Negotiations proceeded for a period of nearly six years. The principal point of disagreement was whether the architect should be sole judge between the contractor and the building owner upon questions which affected the financial aspect of the contract. It was felt by the architects that if they gave way on this point they would lose control of the direction of the work, and of determining details which could not be settled before the contract was signed. The contractors admitted the right of the architect to control the work and order variations, but he should not be the sole arbiter as to whether such extras caused the contractor expense beyond what he could have reasonably anticipated from the tender documents. Where there was a difference the architect was to give his decision, but that decision should be referable to an independent arbitrator.

Eventually agreement was reached and a draft Form of Contract was approved by the Contract Conference which provided for arbitration on all points.

"It is my considered opinion that it is difficult to measure the advantages that will flow from the general adoption of this Standard Form of Contract. The elimination of uncertainties and ambiguities and the certainty introduced by a standardization on fair and just lines in clear and simple language must necessarily create confidence throughout the Building Industry; and I cannot doubt will, by reason of equitable and known conditions, result in closer prices and in reducing building costs."

The representatives of the various sections of the industry had, in their approval of this 1928 Form of Contract, moved in advance of general opinion. Although approved by the Council of the R.I.B.A., the draft was rejected by the affiliated Architectural Societies. Confidence and good will had, however, been re-established between the representatives on either side, and they were not disposed to throw away all that had been learnt and achieved during the long negotiations. Informal overtures were made and the builders agreed to postpone an active campaign designed to secure the general use of the



## HOTEL BECOMES TOWN HALL

Formerly derelict, the Great Eastern Hotel at Harwich has been converted into a new Town Hall by the Borough Architect, A. W. Vincent, L.R.I.B.A. The cost of the conversion was £7,000.

1928 form. The 1928 form had been too great a break with tradition and it was now for the architects to prepare a new draft which followed more closely the form of the clauses in the 1909 form, while so far as possible incorporating the principles which had been agreed. From these discussions emerged the 1931 Form of Contract, which was accepted by all parties. Concurrently with the issue of the 1931 Form, the Joint Contracts Tribunal was formed "with the objects of keeping the Form up to date with modern practice and removing any difficulties that may arise in connection with its use."

All representations upon the working of the Form were to be submitted to and considered by the Tribunal. By 1937 sufficient experience had been gained in the working of the Form to be able to proceed with the preparation of a revised Edition.

In 1937 the first edition of the R.I.B.A. Form specially adapted for use by local authorities was published, containing the Fair Wages Clause and other provisions usually included by local authorities in their contracts. These additional clauses did not affect the agreed principles upon which the R.I.B.A. Form had been prepared. In 1939 a revised edition of the R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract was published, but owing to the war it could not be brought into general use until 1945. I think I may say that because of the work of the Joint Contracts Tribunal the mistakes of 1919 have not been repeated.

The 1939 Form was kept under review throughout the war period and provisions were drafted to meet the conditions which, so far as it was possible to judge in advance, would exist on the termination of hostilities.

The period since the war has been one of extreme difficulty—not least from a contractual point of view. It is a tribute to the soundness and fairness of the principles upon which the R.I.B.A. Contract is based that the use of the form has steadily increased during these difficult years. It is no easy task to draw up standard conditions of contract which will operate within a framework of governmental controls fairly and reasonably to both parties in all cases. In the state of affairs which has existed since the war, the sound principles upon which the clauses of the R.I.B.A. contract have been evolved might easily have been forgotten and amendments made to the standard form to meet temporary circumstances or apparently hard cases. This danger has been avoided, and endeavour has been made to meet some of the problems of the post-war period by the issue of Practice Notes by the Joint Contracts Tribunal.

At this point I feel that the story of the evolution of the R.I.B.A. Contract leaves the realms of history and enters the sphere of politics, and it may be appropriate to see what guidance for the future can be obtained from this story. The R.I.B.A. Form is the standard by consent, and standardization of conditions of building contract has therefore been achieved on the soundest foundation, but this position can only be maintained at the price of continuous vigilance. If the standard form is not kept up to date with modern developments and practice, then the section of the industry most aggrieved will withdraw its consent as the builders did in the case of the 1909 Form. If the standard form of contract is sought to be made an instrument of policy by one sec-

*Continued at foot of next page*

## TIMBER REVIEW

Decisions at Cabinet level have now been made on the future of the softwood trade, and talks are now being held between the Timber Controller and the Timber Trade Federation on the fulfilment of those resolutions. The buying of softwood is to be taken from Timber Control and passed entirely to the private trade, subject to a limit made necessary by the country's financial troubles. The limit will also be made artificially necessary by the restriction of softwood consumption to the present rate of usage, which is some 95,000 standards a month.

No panic buying of softwood is necessary. Stocks are now higher than they have been for many years, and contracts which are not due for fulfilment until next June will ensure an adequate supply of timber coming into the country in 1952, even should the importers decide to reduce buying or the Government limitation be set at a low figure. The present rate of consumption, especially now that the plans for timber stockpiling are drastically revised in favour of a smaller accumulation of timber, will ensure that there is no danger of any softwood shortage in this country for at least a year.

The trade itself obviously thinks along these lines, for a plan set forth recently by Mr. A. C. Priddie (Joint Managing Director of National Softwood Brokers, Ltd.) envisaged a change in the regulations which would permit builders and contractors to hold a float stock of softwood. One of the advantages claimed for this scheme is that it would save time for the builder, but it would also be a means of passing highly-priced stocks of softwood from the merchant to the builder.

Strong pressure is being brought by the timber trade upon the Government to revise the allocation of softwood for housebuilding, and a special plea is made to save cement by bringing back timber ground floors for all new houses.

Of the greatest importance in judging the probable price trend of softwood in 1952 will be the quota system to be fixed for softwood buying. If a world limit is set for the trade, embracing the lumber markets as a whole, there is good prospects that some fall in prices will be achieved, for there will be keen competition for limited British custom; on the other hand, if limits are set for individual countries there must assuredly follow a scramble by the importers to buy from each country in turn the most desirable specifications, so creating a demand which would entail higher prices. Higher log prices paid last month in the lumber-producing countries of Europe, coupled with export taxes on sawn softwood from Sweden and Finland, will tend to increase the price to the importer in 1952.

Although stocks of hardwoods, plywood and wallboards are now excellent, new limitations and the cancellation of open import licences must lead to smaller stocks in the coming months. In the case of plywood there is a considerable danger that it might be necessary to restore licensing for all grades, for imports this year, which have brought partial freedom to the plywood trade, are little more than 25 per cent higher than in the years of the strictest licensing control of plywood. Timber Control officials are now busy working out allocations for individual importers. Current buying of plywood, veneers and wallboards should be based on the knowledge that supplies will become more difficult and rationing is a strong possibility.

## PLASTICS

The use of synthetic resins and similar products now enters into almost every sphere of building and building services and installations so that it is becoming increasingly important to gain some knowledge of the wide range of materials available and the uses to which they are put.

"Synthetic Resins and Allied Plastics" (Oxford University Press, price 50s) has become one of the most important books of reference and therefore this greatly extended and thoroughly revised third edition edited by H. M. Langton will be welcomed very widely, not only by chemists, but by others whose work involves, at some point, the use of this ever-growing range of materials far too numerous to mention individually. The contents are divided into eighteen chapters contributed by acknowledged experts in each group of materials.

To follow the contents and to absorb properly the information a moderate chemical knowledge is desirable but even those with a relatively limited grasp of chemistry will find a considerable amount of assistance from the contents. The book is extremely well arranged and presented; it also contains, for the specialist, very valuable bibliographical references.

A perusal of this volume makes abundantly clear how much the building industry now depends on synthetic resins and allied plastic materials because of their very widely differing characteristics. There is a large section on electrical testing and requirements which is of great importance to all associated with the electrical world while those associated with

## OFFICE BOOKSHELF

the paint and allied industries will find a very large collection of information now essential to them.

## ELECTRICITY

"Electric Lighting," by C. E. Grimson (Cleaver Hume Press, Ltd., London, price 9s 6d) is the seventh volume in an electrical series and is devoted to the essential principles of good illumination. The book appears to be directed to industrialists, welfare officers and electrical contractors who do not employ specially skilled lighting engineers, but it is likely that architects who are often responsible for working out illumination schemes will find in it a great deal of helpful information; it is set out in a simple understandable manner for those who have only a limited knowledge of the subject. The first chapter sets out the general theory of good and bad lighting and stresses that every installation needs individual examination. The second chapter is a discussion on the effect of light on the eyes and is followed by a chapter on measurement of light. The characteristics of lamps and lamp fittings are set out in some detail. The remainder of the book covers indoor and outdoor lighting systems and their applications, to which is added a chapter on advertisement and display lighting. There are useful appendices on Reflection Factors for the ordinary materials and colours and tables setting out a schedule of values of illumination recommended by the Illuminating Engineers Society. For the assistance of students a series of test questions is included.

*Continued from page 669*

tion to enforce its views upon what the practice of other sections of the industry ought to be then the position which has been built up during the past twenty years will be destroyed. I do not think there is great likelihood to-day of either of these things occurring. The contract question of the future, if I read events aright, will be one in the solution of which architects, surveyors and builders will have a community of interest. The growing interference of the Chief Financial Officer in the settlement of public building contracts threatens to overthrow the achievement that the R.I.B.A. Contract represents. The arbitrary powers granted to the Chief Financial Officer under some clauses which I have seen included in local authority contracts exceed those ever claimed by the architect during the period I have reviewed. However arbitrary might have been the power granted to the architect by the contract by the custom of his profession he was bound in his decisions to act judicially. There is, so far as I know, no such limitation on the powers of the Chief Financial Officer acting for the local authority.

I should like in conclusion to mention one point where the achievement is still far from complete. The recommendations in the report of 1866 to which I referred earlier, have been generally accepted and adopted as the R.I.B.A. Contract has evolved, but the wider meaning of the recommendation that "the legal conditions should not be incorporated in the specification of work with the tender" has not yet been fully appreciated. The conditions in the R.I.B.A. Contract are standard general conditions, and I think it might be an improvement if they were so described on the form. They deal with

matters common to all building contracts, and provide the legal basis upon which building works may be carried out. The advantages of standardizing the legal basis of contracting is generally recognized, but it is not so generally appreciated that the whole benefit of standardization is lost and the standard form merely becomes a model form, if attempt is made to insert special conditions of contract by altering or adding to the text of the printed conditions. The same position arises if special conditions at variance with the general conditions are inserted in the bills of quantities. The agreement is contained in the contract documents read together. If the builder is invited to tender upon the basis of an R.I.B.A. Form plastered with slips and covered with red ink amendments, and of bills of quantities containing items which purport to vary the printed conditions, I am at a loss to know how he can rightly estimate the effect and value of those alterations in the time given him to tender. There must, of course, in most contracts be special conditions of some kind, but these in my opinion should not be incorporated in the contract documents by altering or adding to the text of the R.I.B.A. Form. They should be set out separately in the Preliminaries of the Bills for the contractor to price if he so desires. I appreciate that many of the alterations made in individual contracts to the text of the R.I.B.A. Form are largely formal in effect, but this does not affect the point I wish to make, namely, that the documents presented to tenderers should be set out in a form so clear that it will not be necessary to consult a solicitor to find out really what are the conditions under which the work is to be carried out.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

**NEW FLOORS for OLD**  
Wood Floors Planed, Sanded,  
Repaired and Treated  
**FLOOR RENOVATIONS Ltd**  
28 LAURISTON RD., E.S. Phone: AMH 1960  
Sandpapering machines for hire

**RINGMER BUILDING**  
**WORKS, LTD.**  
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS  
Joinery Specialists  
**RINGMER : LEWES : SUSSEX**  
Telephone: Lewes 300

So much depends on your Floors.  
Compare the value of "Modernite"

**Magnesite Jointless Flooring**  
**MODERN TILE & FLOOR COMPANY LTD**  
62-62a, Brewery Road, LONDON, N.7  
TEL : NO 3 4611-2

Specify  
**CERRUX**  
DECORATIVE PAINTS  
CELLON LTD., KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

The **WARRY UNIVERSAL HOIST**  
**PLATFORM**  
WITH AUTOMATIC SAFETY GATES  
Designed to comply with the Building Regulations  
The Warry Patent Building Equipment  
Co., Ltd.  
**FAGGS ROAD, FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX**  
Telephone: FELTHAM 4057-58

**RIBA** INTER. FINAL AND  
SPECIAL FINAL  
Postal Courses in all subjects of the 1951 exam.  
syllabus (including Professional Practice) are con-  
ducted by  
**The ELLIS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE**  
Principal: A. B. Waters, M.B.E., G.M., F.R.I.B.A.  
1036, OLD BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.7  
Phone: KEN 8641 and at Worcester

**ENGERT & ROLFE LTD.**  
**INODOROUS FELTS**  
**FROM STOCK**  
**POPLAR, E.14. EAST 141**

**ENGLISH TIMBERS**  
for Building and Joinery Trades, Oak Planks  
for Cliffs, Half-Timbering, or scantling to size.  
Architects' designs for Panelling and  
exclusive furniture faithfully interpreted.  
**GATES AND OAK DOORS**  
**A SPECIALITY**  
Seasoned quartered boards for Flooring  
Panelling, etc. Finishing done and Joinery  
manufactured for the trade. Gates and Fencing.  
Established 1884.  
**WYCKHAM BLACKWELL Ltd.**  
Hampton-in-Arden, BIRMINGHAM  
Telephone: HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN 3

## CONTRACT NEWS

### OPEN

#### BUILDING

**AYLESBURY R.C.** (a) 8 houses at Brill, 8 at Haddenham, 4 at Chearsley, 8 at Stone, 8 at Cuddington, 8 at Wendover and 8 at Aston Clinton. (b) Raymond C. White, 4, Temple Square. (c) 3 Gns. payable to Council. (e) Dec. 17.

**BERKSHIRE C.C.** (a) (1) 1 police house and office, Compton Estate. (2) 1 police house and office, Cow Lane, Longworth. (3) Additional classrooms, cloakrooms and lavatories at Nine Mile Ride School, Finchampstead. (c) 2 Gns. each contract. (e) Dec. 13.

**BILLERICAY U.C.** (a) Public conveniences, High Street, Wickford. (b) Council's Surveyor, Council Offices, High Street. (c) 2 Gns. (d) Dec. 17.

**BRIGHOUSE B.C.** (a) Contract 27, 4 flats, Cain Lane site, Southowram. (b) Borough Engineer, Commercial Street. (e) Dec. 10.

**BROMYARD U.C.** (a) 11 houses and a block of 4 flats, with drainage, paths and site works, etc., Bannutt Tree Meadow Estate, Old Road. (b) J. W. Greenwood, The Elms, Tedstone-Wafre, Hereford. (c) £2 payable to Council. (e) Dec. 21.

**CARDIFF C.C.** (a) Secondary school at Cae'r Castell, Newport Road, Rumney. (b) City Surveyor, City Hall. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Jan. 2, 1952.

**CRICKHOWELL R.C.** (a) 1 pair of houses at Llangynidr and 2 pairs at Llanelly Hill. (b) Messrs. J. Merton Jones and Son, St. Mary's Chambers, Abergavenny. (c) 3 Gns. payable to Council. (e) Dec. 8.

**CUMBERLAND C.C.** (a) Conversion of Ingwell Manston, nr. Whitehaven, into residential school for sub-normal children and provision of sewage treatment plant. (b) County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle. (e) Dec. 20.

**DAGENHAM B.C.** (a) Precast concrete-framed building and ancillary works at the Council's Depot, Frizlands Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, Civic Centre. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 17.

**DURHAM C.C.** (a) 50 houses, Framwellgate Moor. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 15.

**EAST ASHFORD R.C.** (a) 4 houses at Molash, nr. Canterbury, with road drainage, paths, etc. (b) Council's Surveyor, 8, Elwick Road, Ashford, Kent. (e) Dec. 11.

**EAST SUFFOLK C.C.** (a) (1) Rural science room at Eye County Modern School and (2) crafts room at Withnesham County Modern School. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Ipswich. (c) 2 Gns. each contract. (d) Dec. 10. (e) Jan. 10, 1952.

**EDEYRNION R.C.** (a) (1) 8 houses and (2) site works, roads and sewers at Llandrillo, nr. Corwen. (b) Council's Clerk, Council Offices, Corwen. (c) £3. (e) Dec. 14.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

**ENGERT & ROLFE LTD.**  
**FELT ROOFING**  
**CONTRACTORS**  
**POPLAR, E.14. EAST 141**

QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS  
**R.I.B.A. & T.P.I.**  
Courses of Instruction by  
Correspondence and  
Personal Tuition in Studio  
including TESTIMONIES OF STUDY  
AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

**C. W. BOX, F.R.I.B.A.**  
A.STRUCT.E., M.R.S.A.N.I.  
115 Gower Street, W.C.1  
Telephone: EUSton 3906

**DE LANK**  
**CORNISH GRANITE**  
for  
BRIDGES · PIERS · DOCKS  
SEAWALLS AND OTHER  
CIVIL ENGINEERING  
WORKS

**CORNISH DE LANK GRANITE**  
**QUARRIES CO.**  
(PROPS THOS. W. WARD LTD.)  
**DE LANK · ST. BREWARD · CORNWALL**

**BOSTWICK**  
**METALWORK**  
**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION &**  
**OUTSTANDING EXCELLENCE**  
**BOSTWICK GATE & Co. Ltd.**  
SHUTTER

Original Patentes of the Collapsible Gate.  
**HYTHE ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.10**  
Telephone: LADbroke 3661

### GET DOWN TO EARTH . .

Use ERROL, the pioneer drainage pipe of the land. Light, durable and porous, they are least liable to break in transit and are "The best in the long run." Made in 15' lengths, in widths from 3" to 12". Lots of 1000 can be delivered from stock immediately. If it's an important job you're on it is wiser and cheaper to use ERROL red clay tiles than any other make. Prices for special work on application.

**A. FRASER**  
(Brick & Tile Manfrs.) Limited  
**INCHCOONANS BRICK & TILE WORKS**  
**ERROL, PERTSHIRE**

**ERITH B.C.** (a) 40 flats and 3 aged persons' bungalows, Hurst Place, Abbey Wood, S.E.2. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Jan. 14, 1952.

**ESSEX C.C.** (a) Nurses' house at Bread and Cheese Hill, Thundersley. (Approx. value of contract £3,000.) (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chelmsford, with full details. (d) Dec. 15.

**ESSEX C.C.** (a) 4 houses and 4 sets of farm buildings, Barnston Estate, nr. Dunmow. (b) County Land Agent and Valuer, 69, Duke Street, Chelmsford, (e) Dec. 13.

**FLINTSHIRE C.C.** (a) (1) Fire station and (2) fire officers' houses at Coast Road, Rhyl. (b) County Architect, Llynwnegrin, Mold. (c) 4 Gns. each section. (e) Dec. 17.

**HASTINGS B.C.** (a) 2 bungalows, Bristol Road, Hollington. (b) Mr. C. H. Callow, 7, Trinity Street. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 15.

**LEEDS C.C.** (a) Public conveniences at the junction of Middleton Park Road and Belle Isle Road, Belle Isle. (b) City Architect, Priestley House, Quarry Hill. (c) 1 Gn. (e) Dec. 20.

**LINCOLN C.C.** (a) Second phase of secondary school at Foxhills Road, Scunthorpe. (b) County Architect, County Offices. (e) Dec. 21.

**LONDON — BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK B.C.** (a) Cafe at Chiswick House. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, W.4. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 13.

**LONDON — EAST HAM B.C.** (a) Mortuary at High Street South, E.6, and clinic extension at Church Road, E.12. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, E.6. (c) 2 Gns. each contract. (e) Dec. 14.

**LONDON — HORNSEY B.C.** (a) 10 shops with 18 flats above, Block K site, Park Road, N.8. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.8. (d) Dec. 10. (e) Jan. 14, 1952.

**MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON U.C.** (a) (1) 22 houses, Kingsley Road, Mablethorpe. (2) 8 houses, Cade Field, Sutton-on-Sea. (3) 4 houses, Sutton Road, Trustrhorpe. (b) Messrs. Watkins, Coombes and Partners, Hesham Chambers, 191, High Street, Lincoln. (c) £5. (e) Dec. 15.

**MACCLESFIELD B.C.** (a) Scheme 7a, 6 aged persons' dwellings, Hurdfield. (b) Borough Architect's Office, 3, Jordan-gate. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 12.

**MARGATE B.C.** (a) Contract No. 7, 10 houses, Cambourne Avenue Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, 38, Grosvenor Place. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 15.

**MIDDLESBROUGH B.C.** (a) Primary school, Green Lane, Linthorpe. (b) Director of Education, Education Offices, Woodlands Road. (c) 5 Gns. (d) Dec. 10.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE C. & C.C.** (a) New access bridge and adaptations to store room at the Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place. (b) City Architect, 18, Cloth Market. (e) Dec. 17.

**NORMAN CROSS R.C.** (a) (1) 6 pairs of houses, etc., (2) 3 blocks of 4 terrace houses, etc., and (3) short length of access road, site works, etc., at St. Mary's Street, Farret, Hunts. (b) Messrs. Ruddle and Wilkinson, Long Causeway Chambers, Peterborough, immediately, stating whether for terrace houses or for whole. (e) Jan. 4, 1952.

## EVANS LIFTS LTD

ABBEY LANE, LEICESTER.

London Office:

66 VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1.

### QUANTITY SURVEYING

Postal Courses for R.I.S.S., I.A.A.S. and I.Q.S. exams, in all subjects of each syllabus. Tuition by well qualified tutors under the direction of the Principal, A. S. Waters, M.B.E., G.M., F.R.I.B.A. Descriptive booklet on request.

### THE ELLIS SCHOOL

1030, OLD BROMPTON RD., LONDON, S.W.7

Phone: KEN 8641 and at Worcester

### London's Finest new second-hand Value ARCHITECTS' PLAN CHESTS



378-380 BUSTON ROAD, LONDON, E.11. Phone: EUS 1922

**Tentest**

**INSULATING BOARD AND HARDBOARD**

Made in Canada

**TENTEST FIBRE BOARD CO., LIMITED**

75, Grosvenor West, Hadley Wood, Barnet, Herts.

Phone: Barnet 5501 (5 lines).

### TRAFFIC SURVEYS

Practical Methods for Planners & Road Engineers

By R. B. Hounshield, B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.T. A practical guide to the collection of the necessary data and its analysis and presentation. Methods of taking a simple traffic census are described in detail. 3s. 6d. net. By post 3s. 8d.

### Basic Surveys For Planning

By Jacqueline Tyrwhitt, A.I.A., A.M.T.P.I. and W. L. Waide, D.T.F. (London), A.M.T.P.I. Describes and discusses the application of an attempt by specialists, in Conference with Kent County Officers, to outline a scheme for surveys satisfying the requirements of the 1947 Town Planning Act. 5s. net. By post 5s. 3d.

Obtainable at all bookellers or by post from: ILIFFE & SONS LTD., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

Over 5 million sq. ft. of roofing

**NORTHARC**

TRUSSES

Roof Trusses 10ft. to 100ft. Span

Complete Frameworks to any design, Steelwork, Purlins, etc.

**Northarc Organisation**

280 Latham Road, Tarpole Lane, London, N.15.

Tele.: Bowes Park 3757 - 7549

**NORWICH C.C.** (a) 44 dwellings, Canton Grove Road/Woodcock Road. (b) City Architect's Office, City Hall. (c) £1. (e) Dec. 17.

**POOLE B.C.** (a) 180 houses in 6 varying contracts on the Waterloo Estate and the Wallisdown Estate. (b) Borough Engineer. Municipal Buildings. (c) 2 Gns. each contract. (e) Dec. 18.

**PORTSMOUTH C.C.** (a) Alterations and adaptations at St. Mary's House. (b) A. G. Goodair, Albemarle House, Osborne Road, Southsea. (c) 1 Gn. (d) Dec. 10.

**PORTSMOUTH C.C.** (a) Section No. 3. 11 shops, showrooms and maisonettes, Palmerston Road, Southsea. (b) City Architect, Municipal Offices, 1, Western Parade. (c) 3 Gns. (d) Dec. 10.

**READING B.C.** (a) Conversion of building to provide a restaurant and dormitory at the Cattle Market. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 19.

**READING B.C.** (a) Water Department depot, stores and workshops, etc., at Berkeley Avenue. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 19.

**RICKMANSWORTH B.C.** (a) 76 houses and 66 houses, Berry Lane Estate. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, immediately, with names of Local Authorities for whom similar work has been carried out during the past 3 years. (c) 3 Gns.

**SALFORD C.C.** (a) Clarendon secondary school, Unwin Street. (b) Messrs. J. C. Prestwich and Sons, Bradshawgate Chambers, Leigh, Lancs. (c) 3 Gns. (d) Dec. 11.

**SALFORD C.C.** (a) Public convenience and transformer sub-station, Cross Lane. (b) City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Salford, 3. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 17.

**SALOP C.C.** (a) Harlestone secondary school and Whitchurch primary school. (b) County Architect, Column House, London Road, Shrewsbury. (d) Dec. 14.

**STURMINSTER R.C.** (a) 10 houses, Child Okeford, 2 houses at Hinton St. Mary, 2 houses and 2 bungalows at Map-powder, 8 houses and 4 bungalows at Stalbridge and 6 houses and 4 bungalows at Okeford Fitzpaine. (b) Messrs. R. A. Phillips and Partners, Bush House, 15, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 18.

**SUNDERLAND B.C.** (a) Primary infants' school and kitchen dining room, Pennywell Estate. (b) Borough Architect, Grange House, Stockton Road. (c) 2 Gns. (e) Dec. 20.

**WEST RIDING C.C.** (a) Primary school at Whiston and Kirk Sandall. (b) County Architect, "Bishopgarth," Westfield Road, Wakefield, after Dec. 15. (c) 2 Gns. each contract. (e) Jan. 14, 1952.

**WHITSTABLE U.C.** (a) (1) 2 pairs of houses, (2) 1 block of 4 dwellings, (3) 10 dwellings, on the Grimshill Estate, for which the Council is preparing a list of approved contractors. (b) Council's Clerk, The Castle. (d) Dec. 8.

**WORKINGTON B.C.** (a) 30 houses in terraces of 6, 24 houses in terraces of 4, 18 houses in pairs, at Northside. (b) Borough Engineer, "Stoneleigh," Park End Road. (c) 5 Gns. (e) Jan. 4, 1952.

this may  
not have  
happened  
to you  
yet...



but, can you be sure that it won't?

Your specification must permanently protect your  
client's property against draughts and heat-losses.

Metallic weather-stripping for protection of buildings against draughts and heat-losses, always an essential part of any specification elsewhere in the world, is to-day a practical proposition in Great Britain.

With the close co-operation of the building trade throughout the country, *Sealdraught Ltd.*, have available in the main cities and towns *local craftsmen specially trained in the correct fitting technique*. This fully utilises the efficient organisation of the experienced local contractors and brings *Sealdraught weather-stripping* within economic range for specification on all buildings both old and new.

**SEALDRAUGHT LIMITED,**  
72, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.2.

Telephone: MONarch 3997

Architects and maintenance engineers are invited to write for technical data on our system, and the list of our appointed agents.

The hub of production  
is the drawing office

Not many years ago the drawing office was generally considered a necessary evil, and was housed in unsuitable rooms grudgingly maintained and scantily equipped.

To-day, however, it is realized that the output of the works is dependent on the output of the drawing office, and that the draughtsmen deserve to be equipped to enable them to work with maximum efficiency.

For over 50 years we have specialized in the manufacture of drawing office equipment, and have contributed towards the improved conditions of the modern drawing office.



**Hall Harding Ltd.**

STOURTON HOUSE • DACRE STREET • LONDON SW1

Telephone: WHITEHALL 5302 (5 lines)



**WANTED!**

**NEW STEEL**  
alias **JACK SCRAP**  
(MAY BE IN HIDING OR DISGUISED)

Bring your detective powers to bear on the search for scrap and you'll probably unearth tons of it disguised as old plant you never use or hidden in out of the way corners of your warehouses, stockrooms and yards.

The new steel every industry needs can be made from the old steel it has done with. Find all you can. Round it up. Turn it in.

Your scrap merchant will help with dismantling and collection.

**WANTED**  
from the  
**BUILDING**  
**INDUSTRY**

Old girders, corrugated iron and scaffolding, covers and gullies and every kind of general and process scrap and obsolete plant.

**SPEED THE SCRAP**  
**SPEED THE STEEL**

Issued for the **STEEL SCRAP DRIVE** by the  
**British Iron and Steel Federation**  
STEEL HOUSE, TOTHILL STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

**'CALLOW ROCK'**  
**Gas-burnt**  
**WHITE LIME**

is a Non-hydraulic, Class A  
Quicklime for Plastering  
Finishing Coat, Coarse Stuff  
and Building Mortar,  
conforming to British Standard  
Specification No. 890—1940

**The Callow Rock Lime**  
**Company, Ltd.**  
**Cheddar, Somerset**



**CYCLONE FANS**

**ELECTRIC**  
**PROPELLER**  
**FANS**

**FOR EFFICIENT VENTILATION**

**MATTHEWS & YATES LTD**

Member of the Fan Manufacturers Association Ltd.  
Heating and Ventilating Engineers  
**SWINTON (MANCHESTER) and LONDON**  
Telephones: SWINTON 2273 (4 lines) LONDON: CHANCERY 7822 (3 lines)  
**GLASGOW — LEEDS — BIRMINGHAM — CARDIFF**



The climatic proof coloured  
writing pencil for architects,  
technicians and for  
commercial use

Sole Agents for United Kingdom  
W. Patterson & Co., Ltd.,  
Dartmouth Place, Dartmouth Road, 61  
London, S. E. 23



#### MARS-CHROMA

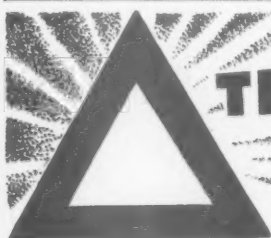
the coloured pencil in 24 fast colours  
specially noted for a comprehensive  
scale of good, glowing, non-fading and  
strong hues, offering the right colour for  
every purpose

extremely smooth writing  
colours clear and easy to use  
very strong  
very economical  
good for tracing  
completely impervious to moisture.

The rough lines cannot be removed  
with water, but may easily be rubbed out.

Made in Nuremberg,  
Bavaria, by

**STAEDTLER**  
Founded in 1662



# THE BARRYWALD <sup>REGD.</sup> SAFETY AUTOMATIC INCINERATOR

PATENT NOS: 555062 - 621085 and Corresponding Foreign Patents

**THE ONLY INCINERATOR  
INCORPORATING OUR PATENTED SAFETY DEVICES.**

By the simple depression of a lever the BARRYWALD SANITARY  
INCINERATOR will, with all safety, automatically and effectively destroy  
sanitary towels, surgical dressings, documents, etc., solving a vital and  
major welfare problem in FACTORIES, OFFICES, INSTITUTIONS, etc.  
ECONOMICAL — FOOLPROOF — EFFICIENT — INDISPENSABLE.

**SAFETY FIRST**  
and **ALWAYS**  
**SANIGUARD Appliances LTD.**  
62, LONDON WALL, LONDON, E.C.2.  
TELEPHONES: MONARCH 4922-23. DIVISION OF ALLIED METALS LTD.





## Pyjamas... or no pyjamas? that is the question!

Here is the case for **not** carrying pyjamas... for tycoons who merely want to carry business papers in the handiest possible way. This 16" x 11" polished brown leather case has a 'cradle' for newspaper or 'mac', and a handy ticket pocket, outside, and a pocket for visiting cards, and a rack for emergency pencils, inside.

4 Models: HX.2.—2 compartments—£4.2.6. HX.2.—ditto, with zip back pocket—£5.2.0. HX.3.—3 compartments—£4.11.6. HX.3.—ditto, with zip back pocket—£5.12.0. Post Free. (In U.S.A. \$14, \$16.75, \$15.25 \$18.25, respectively. Carriage and Insurance Free).



20% Customs Duty payable in U.S.A. Immediate Despatch. Obtainable only direct from the makers. Money-back Guarantee of Satisfaction.

UNICORN LEATHER CO. LTD., (Dept. AB3) Woodhill Works, Bury, Lancs.

... And here is the case for leading a double life: a capacious carrier of important papers (two compartments for foolscap folders), with a private zippered-off compartment for pyjamas and overnight gear, and a roomy outside zip pocket. This golden tan hog-grained leather case has brass fittings, a single handle, and press studs in the base for instant blimming. Size 17" x 11". £7.10.0. Or in polished hide, £9.9.0. Post Free. (In U.S.A. \$23.75 & \$27.50, respectively. Carriage & Insurance Free).



## THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT

St. Albans Grove, Kensington, W.8

Day and Evening Courses for the following Examinations: University of London Degree of B.Sc. (Estate Management), commence in October. (Day courses only.)

Applications by 31st May.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Building, Quantities and Valuations sub-divisions), commence in April.

Applications by 31st December.

### Postal Courses

B.Sc. (Estate Management), commence in January and July. The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Institution of Municipal Engineers, Royal Sanitary Institute, commence in April and October. Town Planning Institute, commence in May and October.

Application forms to reach the College two complete calendar months prior to commencement of course.

Applications to The Secretary.

Telephone: Western 1546.

ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS OF

## PLYWOOD and VENEERED PLYWOOD

SPECIALITY — PANELLING  
TO

ARCHITECTS' SPECIFICATIONS

RELIABLE PLYWOOD COMPANY LIMITED

PROGRESS WORKS, WARBURTON STREET, LONDON, E.8

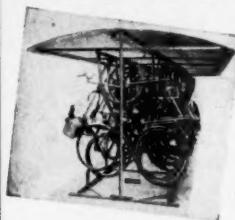
Telephone: Clissold 8135/6

Telegrams: Reliably-Hack, London

## ODONI

(REGD. TRADE MARK)  
PATENT "ALL-STEEL"

### BICYCLE STANDS



Type 2 double-sided semi-vertical stand built with 15½ in. centres. (Similar stand — Type 10 — built with 12 in. centres.)

Lower illustration shows Type 4 single-sided indoor horizontal stand.



Write for  
Full  
Details  
to

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees

ALFRED A. ODONI & CO. Ltd.

Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus,

Telephone: MONarch 8638/9 LONDON, E.C.2—Odoni, Ave, London" (WORKS: LONDON, N.W.)



for BATHROOMS, KITCHENS  
CANTEENS, Etc.

Specify

VITROLITE wall-lining by

D. W. PRICE of NEASDEN

GLADSTONE 7811-5

N.W.10

and at

PECKHAM • ENFIELD • TAUNTON



**PLAN WITH ESAVIAN DATASHEETS.**

Specially prepared for Architects, this new folder contains eleven Datasheets shewing various applications of Esavian sliding and folding doors, etc. Each type is illustrated by a detail drawing, specification and photograph. If you have not yet received your folder—or require extra copies—please write to

**ESAVIAN LIMITED**

THE **ESAVIAN** PRINCIPLE  
FOR DOORS, WINDOWS, PARTITIONS & FOLDING SCREENS

ESAVIAN HOUSE, 181, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TEL: HOLborn 9116. 101 WELLINGTON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2. TEL: CENTral 2369  
DPD 57

## Accessories of Character

AND FAULTLESS PERFORMANCE



**FIRESIDE triple SOCKETS**  
Provide Maximum Facilities at Minimum Cost

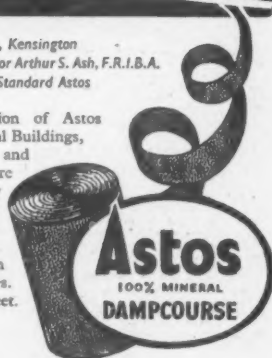
**NEW DAY**  
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES LTD.  
136-8 MARY STREET, BIRMINGHAM, 12  
Telephone: CALTHORPE 2621



**DAMP CANNOT RISE ABOVE THE ASTOS LINE**

Charles House, Kensington  
Architect: Major Arthur S. Ash, F.R.I.B.A.  
Dampcourse: Standard Astos

The increasing specification of Astos Dampcourse for Commercial Buildings, Schools, Housing Schemes and Public Buildings is a sure indication of its popularity where quality is the first consideration. Fully described in leaflet No. 555. Standard or Lead-lined in all wall widths up to 36 inches. Rolls contain 24 lineal feet.



THE RUBEROID COMPANY LIMITED

94, COMMONWEALTH HOUSE, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

# OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## APPOINTMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Rate 25/- per inch Single Column

Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue

### APPOINTMENTS

#### CORPORATION OF KIRKCALDY.

##### CLERK OF WORKS FOR NEW TOWN HOUSE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above post. Salary £10 per week. Applications will be considered from those with considerable practical experience of similar work. Applications (which must be submitted upon the prescribed form obtainable from the undersigned), accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, to be lodged with the undersigned not later than 17th December, 1951.

CHARLES D. CHAPMAN,  
Town Clerk. [5970]

#### CITY AND COUNTY OF CANTERBURY.

##### CITY ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

##### APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Architect-Planners for the above appointment, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade VII (£485 & £25—£760).

Candidates must be Associate Members of the R.I.B.A. and the T.P.I. with some experience of three dimensional design and planning administration. An interest in contemporary design is essential.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Housing accommodation will be provided if necessary.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the City Architect and Planning Officer, L. Hugh Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Municipal Buildings, Dane John, Canterbury, not later than Saturday, 22nd December, 1951.

Canvassing will disqualify.

J. BOYLE,  
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, [5983]  
Dane John, Canterbury.

#### TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, LTD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT in the Research and Design Department of the Association. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and/or the Institution of Structural Engineers, who have had at least three years' practical design experience of framed structures.

The successful candidate will be engaged upon the advancement of timber structural design technique. Previous design experience in timber is desirable, but not essential. Commencing salary: £650 per annum.

The successful candidate will be required to join the Staff Superannuation Scheme if invited to do so.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, should be addressed to The Director, Timber Development Association, Ltd., 21, College Hill, E.C.4. [5979]

#### BOROUGH OF BATLEY.

##### ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in A.P.T. Grade VI (£445-£710 p.a.).

Candidates should be Registered Architects with experience in the design of Municipal Houses and Estate development, and should have passed the Final A.R.I.B.A.

Preference will be given to candidates with some Town Planning experience.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the same should be returned in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," not later than Monday, December 17th, 1951.

L. O. BOTTOMLEY,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, [6006]  
BATLEY,  
Yorks.

### APPOINTMENTS—contd.

#### COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOLTON.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned appointments in the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor:—  
(a) CLERK OF WORKS on the permanent staff, at a salary in the Miscellaneous Division, Grade IV/V (£400-£515 per annum).

Candidates, whose age should not exceed 45 years, must have a knowledge of all building trades, and have had considerable experience in superintending large building works and maintenance of property.

This appointment will be superannuable and subject to the passing of a medical examination.

(b) TEMPORARY CLERK OF WORKS at a salary of £10 10s per week. Candidates, whose age should not exceed 45 years, must have a knowledge of all building trades, and have had considerable experience in superintending large building works. Experience in the building of new schools would merit special consideration.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications endorsed "Clerk of Works" or "Temporary Clerk of Works" as the case may be, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be delivered not later than 12th January, 1952.

PHILIP S. RENNINGSON,  
Town Clerk. [5995]

Town Hall, Bolton.

#### LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.

##### ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN. DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following positions in the North-Western Sub-Area at Aybrook St. W.1.

(1) ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN. Candidates should have had a good general and technical education in building construction and architecture, and experience in the design of small buildings in brickwork and reinforced concrete would be an advantage.

The post is graded under Schedule "D" of the National Joint Board agreement as Grade 6—£438 to £574 7s per annum inclusive of London Allowance, and the commencing salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

(2) DRAUGHTSMAN. Candidates should be experienced in the following in relation to distribution systems up to 11 Kv: (a) Plant and cable layout work, (b) Diagrams, (c) Cable surveys and wayleaves.

The post is graded within the National Joint Council agreement (General Clerical Grade), and the commencing salary would be determined according to age and qualifications up to a maximum of £460 per annum inclusive.

Applications, on forms obtainable from Establishments Officer, 46, New Broad St., E.C.2, to be returned by 27th December, 1951, stating clearly the particular vacancy for which the application is made. Please enclose addressed foolscap envelope and quote ref. 1382/316/AA on all correspondence. [6009]

### MINISTRY OF WORKS.

THERE are vacancies in the Chief Architect's Division for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS and LEADING ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS with recognised training and experience. Successful candidates will be employed in London and elsewhere on a wide variety of Public Buildings, including Atomic Energy and other Research Establishments.

Salary: Architectural Assistants £340-£575 per annum, Leading Architectural Assistants £570-£675 per annum. Starting pay will be assessed according to age, qualifications and experience. These rates are for London; a small deduction is made in the Provinces.

Although there are not established posts, many of them have long term possibilities and competitions are held periodically to fill established vacancies.

Apply in writing, stating age, nationality, full details of experience, and locality preferred, to Chief Architect, Ministry of Works, Abell House, John Islip Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference WG10/BS. [5763]

### APPOINTMENTS—contd.

#### LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

##### ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

A SELECTION will shortly be made of an ARCHITECT, Grade II (£760 10s-£918), to lead a group in the General Division in the construction of buildings other than schools and housing. Closing date 15th January, 1952.

Forms and particulars from the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1, enclosing a.c., and quoting AR/EK/G/5. (1446). [6007]

#### LONDON ELECTRICITY BOARD.

##### ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the above positions in the East Ham & Walthamstow Districts of the North Eastern Sub-Area, although the successful candidates may be required to work in any drawing offices in the Sub-Area.

Candidates should have received good general education and general drawing office experience covering the preparation and maintenance of cable routes, plans and operational diagrams. Experience in preparing lay-out of switchgear and building drawings for substations and transformer chambers would be an advantage.

The posts are graded under Schedule "D" of the National Joint Board agreement as Grade 6—£438, to £574 7s per annum inclusive of London Allowance, and the commencing salaries will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Application forms obtainable from Establishments Officer, 46, New Broad St., E.C.2, to be returned duly completed by 22nd December, 1951. Please enclose addressed foolscap envelope and quote ref. V/1374/AA on all correspondence. [6000]

### CONTRACTS

#### STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

##### ERECTION OF HOUSES.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION OF WHOLE or PART OF WORKS as under:—

Child Okeford—10 Houses.

Hinton St. Mary—Two Houses.

Mappowder—Two Houses and Two Bungalows.

Stalbridge—Eight Houses and Four Bungalows.

Okeford Fitzpaine—Six Houses and Four Bungalows.

Contractors will be required to commence immediately on receipt of approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Drawings, Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained at the Council Offices, Sturminster Newton, during normal office hours on and after the 28th November, 1951, upon payment of a deposit cheque of £2 2s, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender and the return of all documents.

Drawings in respect of the Child Okeford contract may also be seen, and Bills of Quantities and Form of Tender obtained at the Offices of the Council's Architects, Messrs A. A. PHILLIPS AND PARTNERS, Bush House, 15, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, on and after the 28th November, 1951, upon payment of a deposit cheque of £2 2s, which will be returned on receipt of a bona-fide Tender and the return of all documents.

Tenders should be submitted in a plain sealed envelope, endorsed "Tenders for Houses, Child Okeford, etc., 'A' to the undersigned not later than 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1951.

The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to that part of the Council's Standing Orders which relate to contracts; and also to the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Council also reserve the right to accept Tenders for the whole or part of the said works.

J. STEPTOE,  
Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, [6010]  
Sturminster Newton,  
Dorset.  
20th November, 1951.

## MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

RATE: 1/6d. per line, minimum 3/-, average line 6 words. Each paragraph charged separately. Semi-displayed 25/- per inch. BOX NOS. add 2 words plus 1/- for registration and forwarding replies.

PRESS DAY Monday. Remittances payable to Iliffe & Sons Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

No responsibility accepted for errors.

ARCHITECTURAL  
APPPOINTMENTS VACANT

ILFORD LIMITED require Architectural Assistants capable of work up to intermediate standard R.I.B.A., and experienced in industrial construction work. Five-day working week with pension scheme and staff canteen in operation. Applications in writing, giving age, training and experience to Chief Staff Architect, Ilford Limited, Romford, Essex. [5968]

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, require one or two assistant architects in the Architectural Section of their Chief Engineer's Department, Runcorn. Applicants should have had good experience in design and the preparation of working drawings. Other factors being equal, preference will be given to those who have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. Salary dependent on age and experience. Membership of Pension Fund. Apply in writing, quoting E/81, to Staff Manager, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., General Chemicals Division, Cumard Building, Liverpool, 3. [5993]

## SITUATIONS VACANT

STRUCTURAL draughtsman required for Leamington Spa area, experience in design of industrial buildings and alterations necessary, knowledge of building work would be an advantage. Copies of testimonials and salary required to Box 3013. [0111]

ENGINEER/AGENT required for large B. & C.E. Contract in Southern England. Applicants of the highest ability only need apply and must produce references from well known firms for which they have worked. Salary, etc. to be discussed at interview.—Write Box 810, c/o Geo. Murray (Adv.), Ltd., 184, Strand, London, W.C.2. [5911]

ARCHITECTURAL or building experience assistant with practical knowledge wanted in building department of London export merchants as buyer of building supplies, sanitary and other fittings also some knowledge of steel construction work, etc.; should have some business experience, able handle correspondence, estimates, etc.—Particulars, age, indication of salary to Box 5556. [5998]

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ASSISTANT (32), passed special final, seeks post with house, coast pref.; salary secondary.—Box 5610. [6005]

FULLY experienced secretary-shorthand typist requires responsible position with architects, engineers, building contractors, immediately after Christmas, preferably East London, Woodford, Ilford area, salary £450 p.a.—Box 5555. [5997]

CLERICAL job required urgently by R.I.B.A. probationer (32), attending School of Architecture evenings, London, anything considered but preferably where opportunity later transfer drawing office, public school and university, qualified agriculturist, experience industry, farming, clerical (including export); keen amateur photographer with good camera; intimate knowledge Scandinavian, fluent Swedish, travelled.—Box 5554. [5999]

## SERVICES OFFERED

THATCHING and reedlaying contracts undertaken by experts.—J. G. Cowell, Soham, Cambs. [0112]

MODELS, architectural and industrial.—Inquire first of British Industrial Model Services, Ltd., Regent Chambers, Westover Rd., Bournemouth. [5724]

## SERVICES OFFERED—contd.

ARCHITECTURAL Models, coloured perspectives, layouts, interiors and sketch plans. Quotations by return.—Turner, 3, George Street, Croydon 2930. [5909]

INTERIOR decoration; film and stage designer, experienced in modern and period design, submits sketches and layout plans and personally supervises all work.—Box 5587. [6002]

## FOR SALE

## ROOF TRUSSES.

Span 16ft 9in. Rise 5ft 5in. Light construction. Constructed from 1½in x 1½in Tee. Condition—new; painted.

Quantity—50. STEEL SHEET OFFCUTS.

14/22 G. Sizes up to 16in wide x 3ft long.

Approx. 20 tons in stock.

Further details on application.

12 GAUGE WIRE in lengths 11/12ft.

This has been recovered from cable.

Details on application.

Stock: 5/6 tons.

Messrs. Dismantling and Engineering (Midlands), Ltd., Department "O," Narrow Lane, Blackheath. [5980]

R.S.J., Angle and T-iron available for immediate delivery.—Jasco, Ltd., 246, Bethnal Green Rd., E.2. Bishopsgate 9434. [5923]

ALL Mouldings, Plain and Embossed, and Embossed ornaments. Numerous designs.—Dareve's Moulding Mills, Ltd., 60, Fowndall Rd., Dalston, E.8. [0086]

FOR Sale.—A two-roomed sectional wooden Office Building. New condition; 12 months old.—Apply, North London Metals Ltd., Helmsley Place, Hackney, E.8. Telephone: CU. 444. [5973]

ADVERTISERS offer Ceresote or Tar, 40 gallon, 1/5 per gallon. Quick drying Red Paint and Black Varnish, 5 gals. 30/-. Plasterers' Hair, 1/- per lb. All carriage paid.—Bird's, Duxford, Cambs. [5953]

## BUSINESS &amp; PROPERTY

SUSSEX, nr. East Grinstead.—Well-built range of estate buildings, comprising cottage, large garage and coachhouse; ideal for conversion; main services, freehold £1,995.—Powell & Partner, Ltd., Auctioneers, Forest Row (Tel. 363/4), Sx. [4608]

BOURNEMOUTH.—Flat; modern flat, 7 years' rent-free, offered investor guaranteeing £5,000 conversion modern hotel; full repayment, 7 years' secured mortgage and endowment; overlooking Bournemouth pier; hotel owner retiring.—J. Grower & Partners, 94, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth. [6003]

## INSURANCE

ARCHITECT'S Indemnity Insurance effected.—Please write for Proposal Form to E. J. SAKBY, Incorporated Insurance Broker, 37a, Carfax, Horsham, Sussex. Tel. 990. [5668]

## PLANT FOR SALE

WOODWORKERS vices.—James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., have in stock 7in and 9in woodworkers vices.—All enquiries to James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., 17, St. James' St., Derby. Tel. 47461. [5991]

Q-TON overhead Smith's gantry span, 31ft 6in, new in 1941, electrical equipment suitable for 400/350 cycles supply.—John Cashmore, Ltd., Engineers, Newport, Mon. Tel. 3944 (3 lines). [5996]

ANVILS.—James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., have in stock anvils 1cwt, 1½cwt and 2 cwt.—All enquiries to James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., 17, St. James' St., Derby. Tel. 47461. [5992]

## PLANT FOR SALE—contd.

BELLMAN'S for STEEL ERECTION: SUPPLY of HANGARS, LARGE SHEDS, etc.; HIRE of LATTICE STEEL ERECTION MASTS (50ft. to 180ft.).—Write Terminal House, S.W.1. Phone: Sloane 5239. [5921]

SLOW combustion stoves, 16in x 16in to 36in x 16in, in stock at James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., 17, St. James' St., Derby. Tel. 47461. [5993]

CATERPILLAR D.3 and D.4 Tractors, little used and in excellent condition, available for immediate supply from stock with or without equipments.—Evans of Leeds, Waterloo Lane, Bramley, Yorks. Telephone Pudsey 4005. [5956]

PUMPS.—James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., have in stock semi-rotary pumps, sizes 1 to 4.—All enquiries to James W. Ellis & Co., Ltd., 17, St. James' St., Derby. Tel. 47461. [5994]

## WANTED

WANTED to buy second-hand excavator half cubic yard working capacity, state price and condition to Debono, 28, St. Thomas St., Floriana, Malta. [5999]

LARGE quantity steel sheet piling urgently required preferably IGB, No. 2 or No. 3 section.—Dudley Vale, Ltd., 3, Buckingham Place, London, S.W.1. Victoria 0252. [6001]

THE following R.S.J.'s are urgently required by actual user, and top price will be paid: 18in x 6in—4/21ft 6in.—Offers to: Jasco, Ltd., 246, Bethnal Green Road, London, E.2. Phone: Bishopsgate 9434. [5922]

WANTED, small tools, oddments, nuts, bolts, surplus stores, broken packets, obsolete ship fittings, gadgets, electric items, non-ferrous nails, screws, nuts, etc. £2 to £2,000 cash.—Lender, Gosford St., Middlesbrough, also Paris, Amsterdam. [5987]

## NISSEN HUTS, ETC.

RECONDITIONED ex-Army huts and manufactured buildings; timber, asbestos, Nissen-type, hall-type, etc.; all sizes and prices.—Write, call or telephone, Universal Supplies (Belvedere), Ltd., Dept. 32, Crabtree Manorway, Belvedere, Kent. Tel. Erith 2948. [0110]

## DEMOLITIONS

Demolition and Clearance.  
"WATCH IT COME DOWN"  
BY SYD BISHOP & SONS,  
282, Baring-road, Lee, S.E.12.  
Phone: Lee Green 7755.  
Old Property removed with Speed.

[5927]

## MISCELLANEOUS

THE Hansa-Door, completely solid, yet light weight, sound and heat absorbing cover; licence free.—Sole importers: E. H. Kimbell & Co., Bournemouth, Northampton. [6004]

GARDENS and sports grounds constructed and renovated, turfing, seeding, cultivating, land drainage, etc.—D. Sullivan & Co., 90, Devonshire Rd., London, S.E.23. Tel. For. 2187. [5848]

USE "Watertight" products for Concrete results when concreting "Lical", "Quickret", "Surface Dressing." Stocked at most builders' merchants. For particulars apply.—Watertight Cement Co., Ltd., Highthorpe, Blackpool. Tel. Foulton-le-Fyde 315. [0078]

QUICKTHORNS: Special offer, 2-year extra quality fibrous rooted nursery-grown plants, 12-18in 18/-, 160/-; 3-year, 18-30in 24/-, 225/-; 30-48in 35/-, 330/-. Prices are at per 100 and per 1,000 respectively; carriage paid; C.W.O.—Garden Beauty Products, Newhouse Nurseries, Wickford, Essex. (Wickford 52.) [0114]

**MOULDINGS**  
LONDON  
BRISTOL, LANGLEY  
SOUTHAMPTON

**BRYCE WHITE & CO. LTD.**

Our standard sections available for prompt delivery. Large or small quantities manufactured to your own specification if necessary. All Mouldings cleanly machined and prepared from best timber available. Phone or write for Bryce White illustrated literature. HEAD OFFICE: DESERONTO WHARF, LANGLEY, BUCKS

**MOULDINGS**  
Telephone:  
LANGLEY 232  
SOUTHALL 2231

POST-WAR REBUILDING . . . .

**PORTLAND STONE  
MONKS PARK STONE**

**THE BATH & PORTLAND STONE FIRMS LTD.**

Head Office:  
BATH  
Tel.: 3248-9

PORTLAND  
Tel.: 3113

LONDON OFFICE:  
Grosvenor Gardens House, S.W.1  
Tel.: VICTORIA 9182-3

**HAWKITE**  
*Bitumen* PAINT

Proof against damp, rust, acid and chemical fumes. Ideal for covering stone, brickwork, slates, iron, steel and woodwork. Imperishable, glossy finish and very economical in use.

W. T. HAWKINS & CO.  
Chapel Hill, Huddersfield.  
SAMPLE TIN FREE to the Trade.  
Sole Agents for Australasia:  
W. T. Hawkins (Australia) Pty. Ltd.,  
Hardware House, Hardware Street,  
Melbourne, Australia.

### Folders for A & B N Detail Sheets

"I KNOW WE'VE GOT A DETAIL OF THAT SOMEWHERE"—But where? The best way to file your A. & B.N. Detail Sheets so that you can put your hand on the one you want in a matter of seconds, is in a folder specially designed to hold them, clearly labelled on the spine for quick reference on the bookshelf.

Serviceable folders in double duplex manilla, with pocket to hold one year's issue of sheets, may be ordered now. Price 5/-, postage 6d. extra, from:—

Publishing Department:  
"The Architect & Building News,"  
Dorset House, Stamford Street,  
London, S.E.1.

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Official Notices, Tenders, Auction, Legal and Miscellaneous Appointments on pages 30 and 31

Adams Hydraulics, Ltd. .... 8	Ellis School, The ..... 23, 24	Kinnear Shutters ..... 3	Ruberoid Co., Ltd., The .... 29
Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd. .... 32	Engert & Rolfe, Ltd. .... 23	Laymatt Flooring Co., The .. 20	Sage, Fredk., & Co., Ltd. .... 18
Blackwell, Wyckham, Ltd. .... 23	Evans Lifts, Ltd. .... 24	Margolis, M. .... 24	Sanguard Appliances, Ltd. .... 27
Bolton Gate Co., Ltd. .... 13	Floor Renovations, Ltd. .... 23	Marley Tile Co., The ..... 21	Sealdraught, Ltd. .... 25
Botwick Gate & Shutter Co., Ltd. .... 23	Finlock Gutters, Ltd. .... 16	Matthews & Yates ..... 26	Semtex, Ltd. .... 1
Box, C. W. .... 23	Fraser, A. .... 23	Mewis, G. E., Ltd. .... 16	Siegmart Floor Co., Ltd. .... 9
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., The ..... Outside Back Cover	General Electric Co., Ltd., The ..... 6	Modern Tile & Floor Co., Ltd. 23	Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd. 24
British Iron & Steel Federation ..... 26	Gibson, Arthur L., & Co., Ltd. 3	New Day Electrical Accessories, Ltd. .... 29	Timber Development Association 2
Bryce White & Co., Ltd. .... 32	Gummers, Ltd. .... 7	Northarc Organisation ..... 24	Thorn, J., & Sons, Ltd. .... 7
Callow Rock Lime Co., Ltd., The ..... 26	Guthrie & Co., Ltd. .... 19	Odoni, A. A., & Co., Ltd. .... 28	Turner, Charles, & Son, Ltd. 10
Celcon, Ltd. .... 23	Hall Harding, Ltd. .... 25	Patterson, W., & Co., Ltd. .... 27	Twistell Reinforcement, Ltd. .... Inside Back Cover
Celotex, Ltd. .... 14	Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd. .... 6	Pilkington Bros., Ltd. .... 22	Unicorn Leather Co., Ltd. .... 28
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., The ..... 5	Hawkins, W. T., & Co. .... 32	Price, D. W. .... 28	Walker Bros., Ltd. .... 9
College of Estate Management ..... 28	Heals C-m-rac, Ltd. .... 19	Radiation, Ltd. .... 12	Ward, Thomas W., Ltd. .... 23
Dunlop & Ranken, Ltd. .... Inside Front Cover	Higgs & Hill, Ltd. .... 15	Reliable Plywood Co., Ltd. .. 23	Wardle Engineering Co., Ltd. 20
	Hope, Henry & Sons, Ltd. .... 17	Ringmer Building Works, Ltd. 23	Warry Patent Building Equipment Co., Ltd. .... 23
	Jones & Broadbent, Ltd. .... 16		Wood, Edward, & Co., Ltd. .... 11
	Keir & Cawder, Ltd. .... 10		Young, H., & Co., Ltd. .... 4

Printed in Great Britain for the publishers, LIPFEE AND SONS LTD., Dorset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1, by CORNWALL PRESS LTD., Paris Garden, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1



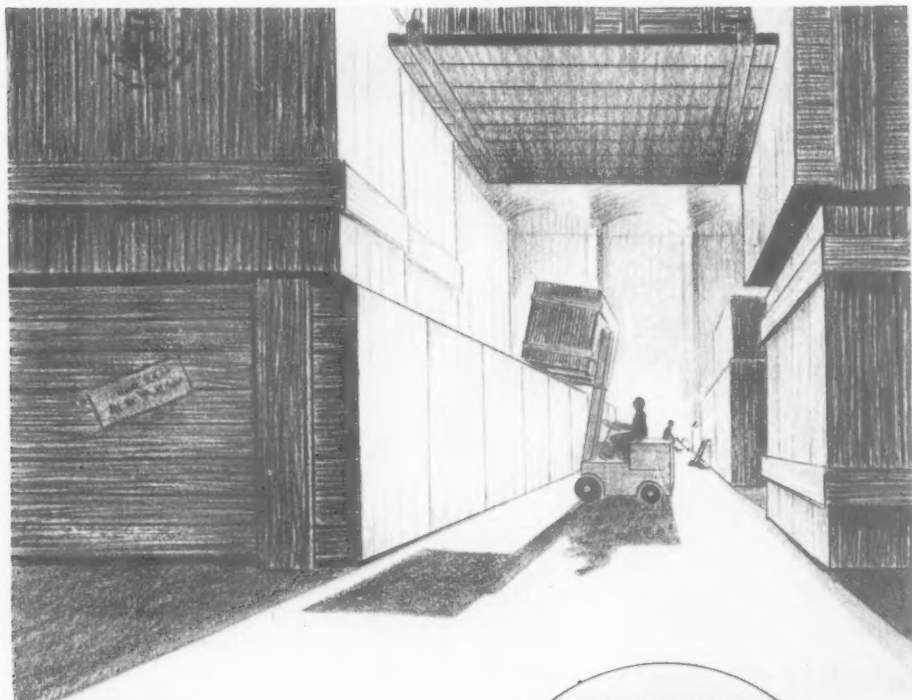
The photograph shows a barrel vault roof recently erected over a Turbo-Alternator House at East Greenwich for the South-Eastern Gas Board. It illustrates the excellent natural lighting obtained by the use of this type of roof with lantern light glazing. Design and reinforcement were by



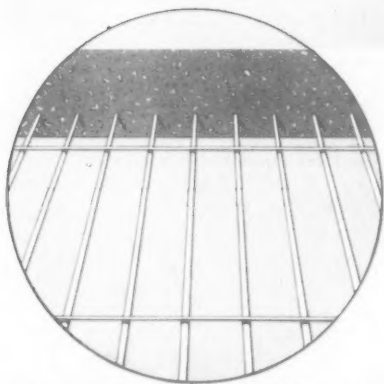
LONDON: 43 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, W.1. Tel: GROsvenor 1216. BIRMINGHAM: ALMA STREET, SMETHWICK, 40. Tel: SMethwick 1991.  
MANCHESTER: 7 OXFORD ROAD, MANCHESTER, 1. Tel: ARdwick 1691.  
GLASGOW: 146 AROYLE STREET, GLASGOW, C.2. Tel: CENTral 4551.



## REINFORCED CONCRETE GROUND FLOORS



**BRC**  
WELDED FABRIC



—is concrete reinforcement at its best

THE BRITISH REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERING CO. LTD., STAFFORD  
London, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Leicester, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast